

Somerville
Board of Trade
Somerville, Mass.

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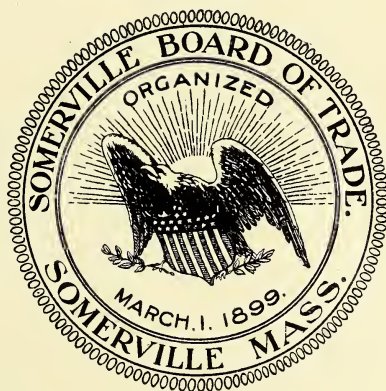


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SOMERVILLE BOARD OF TRADE



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SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

1912

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SOMERVILLE, MASS.



THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF SEVEN HILLS — ITS HISTORY AND OPPORTUNITIES



HAS SUPERIOR CIVIC ADVANTAGES — A PATRIOTIC
PROGRESSIVE AND PHILANTHROPIC CITIZENSHIP
A CITY OF LOVELY HOMES — PROSPEROUS
MANUFACTORIES — FINE SCHOOLS
AND CHURCHES

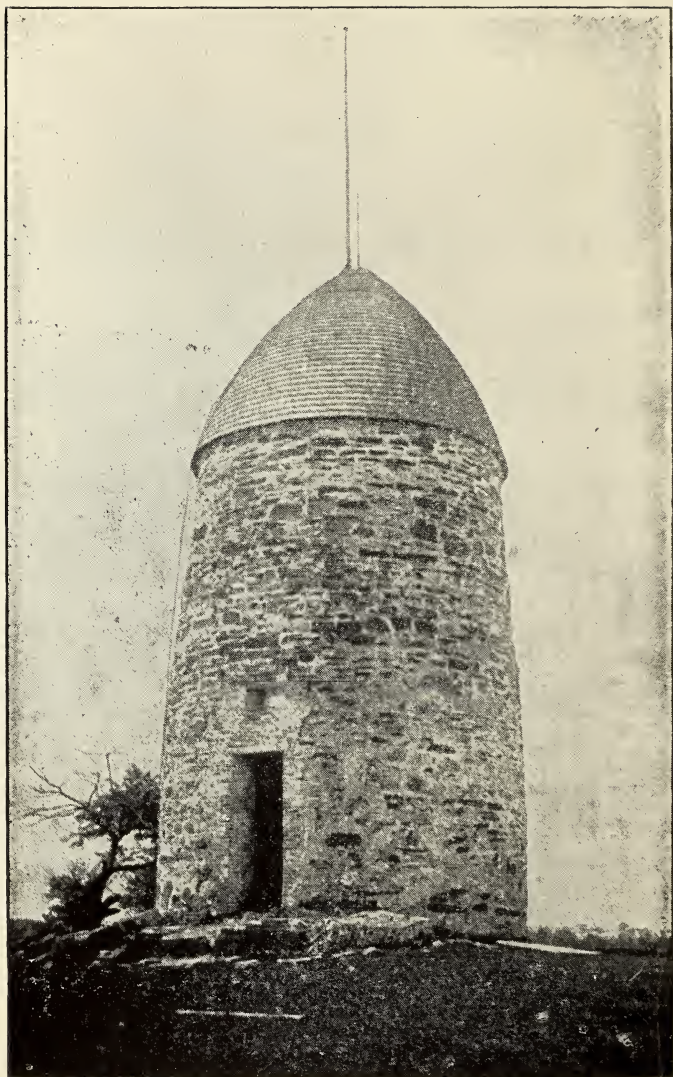


Unexcelled Railroad Facilities and Nearness to Steamship
Wharves Give Adequate and Prompt Transportation,
Both Domestic and Foreign.



Issued under the Direction of the Somerville Board of Trade

SOMERVILLE, MASS.
A. MARTIN & SONS, Publishers
1912



OLD POWDER HOUSE. Built 1703

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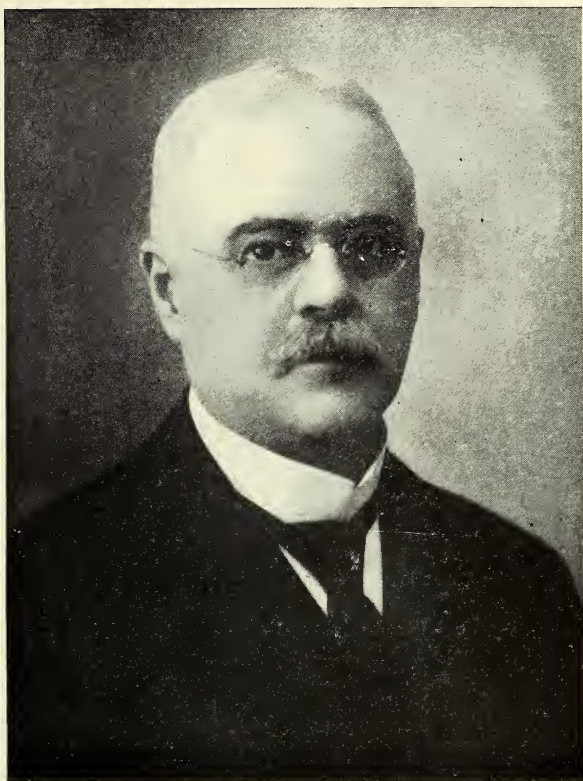
PREFACE

THIS book, prepared and issued under the direction of the Somerville Board of Trade of Somerville, Mass., is offered in behalf of her progressive, intelligent, patriotic, and thrifty citizens to those who in any way have an interest in a prosperous, well-governed municipality of beautiful homes, great civic advantages, and successful business enterprises.

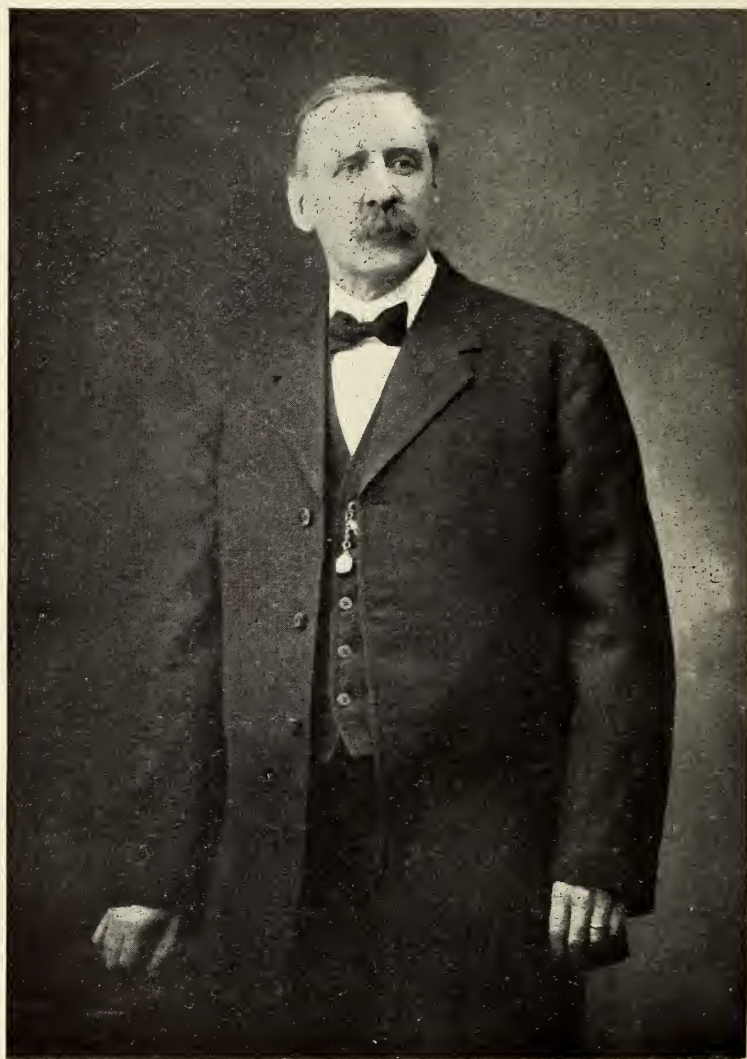
Opportunities for homes and business purposes in Somerville have been notably utilized in the past, but have not yet reached full capacity. Her situation, surroundings, convenience to all things necessary for the economical and suitable conduct of business have attracted many large and flourishing enterprises. There is yet a chance for others.

We trust the manufacturer or business man desiring a new location where intelligent help, free from labor disturbances, is always obtainable, and the home seeker desiring healthful and refined surroundings, will be interested and convinced by reading this book that Somerville is an ideal place to locate.

Associations and environments, such as here presented, created as they have been through enterprise, industry, and square dealings on the part of her citizenship, makes Somerville a most delightful place in which to live and transact business.



HON. CHARLES A. GRIMMONS
President Somerville Board of Trade



ALBERT L. HASKELL
Secretary

WHAT WE ARE — WHAT WE DESIRE

CHAPTER I.

**An Organization of Influence — Decision on Public Matters
Awaited with Interest--Invites and Welcomes Industries and
Individuals who will Promote Peace and Prosperity.**

OUR CONSTITUTION

This Association shall be designated as the Somerville Board of Trade.

The purpose of this Association is to concentrate the power and usefulness of the various interests of the city in one corporate organization, in order to secure harmony of action in the proper consideration of questions especially pertaining to the material interests of the city-at-large.

Members of this Board shall be male residents of Somerville, who are either real estate owners or in business for themselves therein.

The first meeting of the Somerville Board of Trade was held in the Hill building, Union square, March 1, 1899. The Board moved to their present location, Highland avenue, Central Hill, January 12, 1903, in order to be centrally located for the convenience of all members.

The Board's affiliation with the Massachusetts State Board of Trade brings it in close contact with fifty-eight business associations in the commonwealth. The interchange of views on civic and industrial matters that come before this federation of trade organizations is of great benefit to each constituent society.

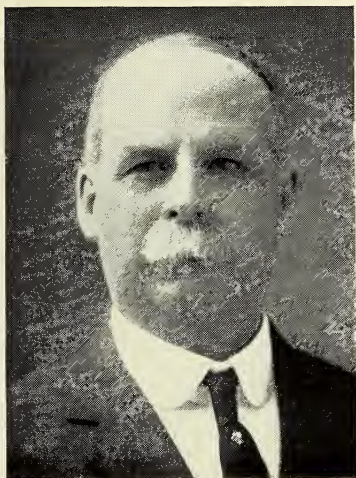
Since the organization of the Board there has been constantly manifested among the members a desire and determina-



JOHN H. SMITH
Vice-President

tion to promote the welfare of the Board along industrial, commercial, and social lines, and to extend its influence toward the uplift of community interests. That it has succeeded in its endeavors is shown by results which have been of inestimable importance to the municipality and beneficial to every resident of our ever-advancing city.

The valuable service, continued thought and conscientious effort rendered by officers and committees, as well as by those having charge of special measures, finds reward in advantages secured and good achieved for their fellow-citizens.



GEORGE W. SNOW
Treasurer

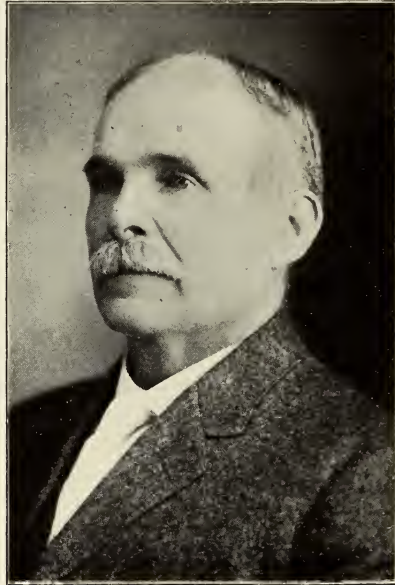
The Board can justly claim much satisfaction and feel a sense of pride when it considers the part it has had in bringing about the consummation of many public improvements. The work of past years has demonstrated the worth of a Board of Trade in our city, not only in its relation to the activities of the municipality, but the more direct value to the individual owners of property and the business man. The influence of the Board is recognized by all the citizens, without re-

gard to localities, and its decision on matters of public import is always awaited with interest.

Frequent meetings are held at which men of prominence are invited to be present and discuss any great problems affecting city or state, which are likely at some time to demand the attention and call for a decision by all the people. As an indication of its usefulness to the community, attention is called to the part it has had in bringing about the consummation of noted public improvements. The Board justly claims much satisfaction in the acceptance by the creating power of many propositions put forth for the advancement of our fair city and the comfort, convenience, and necessities of its people.

Ever since Somerville became incorporated as a city efforts had been made to have a memorial erected to the men

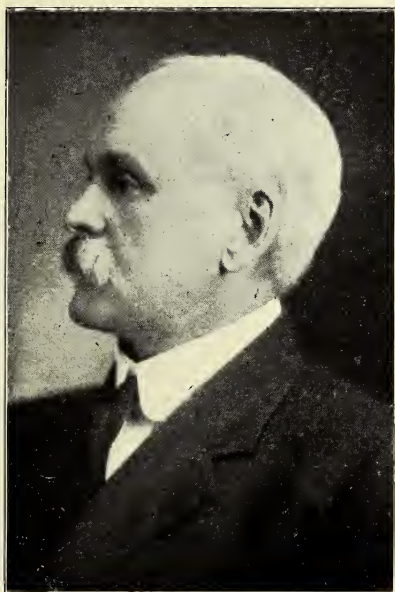
who participated in the War of 1861-1865. Petitions to city governments were unheeded on the plea of insufficient funds. In 1907 Willard C. Kinsley Post, 139, G. A. R., requested this Board to further the project and become actively engaged in forwarding the movement. Alderman William M. Armstrong delivered an earnest address at a meeting of the Board, and the claims of the men who gave their lives to perpetuate the institutions of our country were set forth by a delegation of veterans from Willard C. Kinsley Post. The Board heartily endorsed the project, and voted to appoint a committee of twenty-one, three from each ward, to further the plan. This committee met in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., and adopted a resolution favoring the appropriation by the city of \$20,000 for a soldiers' monument. Mayor Grimmons invited the committee to a conference which resulted in an order offered in the Board of Aldermen appropriating the sum desired. After the passage of the order, the Mayor appointed an advisory committee of ten, of which our then president, Francis H. Boyer, and our vice-president, Representative Sidney B. Keene, became members. This committee received a large number of artistic designs, drawings, etc., and, aided by an expert, their selection met with much public favor. The completed memorial is handsome in design and replete with suggestions of patriotism, devotion, and sacrifice. The box placed in the corner stone contains a copy of the annual report for 1907, with a statement of the Board's interest and a list of its members,



RICHARD Y. GOOD
Vice-President

Central Hill Park is a most beautiful spot and of great historic interest. The retention of this park as an open pleasure resort is one of the Board's accomplishments. The abolition of all dangerous railroad crossings, of which there were at one time many, on account of the several lines of railroad through our city; increased facilities for our high schools by additions to school buildings; the reduction of rates for fire insurance; opposition to an extension of elevated structures within the limits of the city; the use of non-inflammable roofing for buildings; the securing of postal facilities in outlying districts; the

improvement of approaching avenues of the city; calling the attention of business men to the use of the shore lands of Mystic river for commercial purposes; together with other questions, were favorably discussed and influenced.



BENJAMIN F. FREEMAN
Vice-President

The Board of Aldermen in December, 1910, passed an order creating a committee to consider the subject of revision of the city charter. This committee included in its membership two members of the Somerville Board of Trade, and the Board elected to represent them ex-Representative William L. Waugh and Secretary Albert L. Haskell.

The Board adopted resolutions favorable to unlimited arbitration, and forwarded the same to the headquarters of the World's Peace Foundation. A reply was received from that body expressing appreciation of the action of the Board.

The pleasant social relations enjoyed, the frequent earnest meetings, free from selfish personal desires, seeking only the

"greatest good for the greatest number," have made the Board meetings a power for good. During the Board's existence the prosperity of the business men and property owners of our community has ever been kept in view and measures affecting their interests carefully investigated. The success of merchants, the prosperity of manufacturers, and the protection of real estate values are vitally associated with the highest civic advancement. To this purpose the Board owes its formation, and its loyalty has never been questioned.

The visit to our city of Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, July 4, 1910, was an occasion of great pleasure. Under direction of Mayor Woods, ably assisted by the Fourth of July Association, and a committee of prominent citizens, an excellent programme was arranged and very creditably carried out. The Somerville Board of Trade contributed towards the financial expenses, and members participated in the various activities of the day.

The Board has reason to feel proud of the honor conferred on one of its members, Hon. Robert Luce, in his election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

The Somerville Board of Trade invites and welcomes any industry or individual whose coming here will promote peace and prosperity. Here we have every convenience and comfort desired, with room for many more who are seeking locations for business or homes for their families.

The following officers have served the Board:—

PRESIDENTS

Frederick A. Higgins.....	1899
Frank E. Fitts.....	1900
Joseph J. Giles.....	1901
William E. Whitney.....	1902
William M. Armstrong.....	1903
Arthur P. Vinal.....	1904
Joseph S. Pike.....	1905-1906
Francis H. Boyer.....	1907-1908
Sidney B. Keene.....	1909-1910
Hon. Charles A. Grimmons.....	1911-1912

SECRETARIES

Edward A. Binney.....	1899-1901
Frederick A. Higgins.....	1902-April, 1903
Albert L. Haskell.....	April, 1903—

TREASURERS

William E. Plumer.....	1899
Dana H. Blethen.....	1900-1901
William E. Plumer.....	1902-1908
George W. Snow.....	1909—

THE ORGANIZATION, 1912

President, Hon. Charles A. Grimmons.

Vice-presidents, Benjamin F. Freeman, John H. Smith,
and Richard Y. Good.

Secretary, Albert L. Haskell.

Treasurer, George W. Snow.

Directors, George E. Day, William L. Waugh, Judson B.
Young, Harvey E. Frost, and Clarence R. Holmes.

Representatives to Massachusetts State Board of Trade,
Albert L. Haskell, George W. Snow, and Sidney B. Keene.

POINTS ABOUT SOMERVILLE WORTHY OF YOUR ATTENTION

Its natural beauty.

Its superb location.

Has superior police protection.

High standard of its citizenship.

Nearness to the city of Boston.

The banner no-license city of the state.

Ninety miles of water mains and sewers.

Excellent schools, churches, and societies.

Territorially 4.2 miles long, 2.1 miles wide.

There are fourteen parks and playgrounds.

Thirty churches, including all denominations.

A city of about 80,000 prosperous inhabitants.

A brilliant record of progress and development.

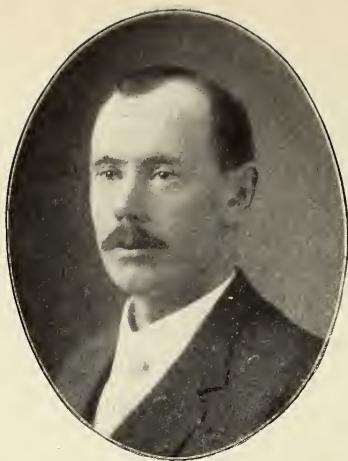
A city most honestly and economically governed.

Twenty-eight public schools and two parochial schools.

Brilliantly lighted at night by about 1,000 electric lights.

Its transportation facilities second to no city in the state.

Ninety miles of fine streets and three miles of boulevards.



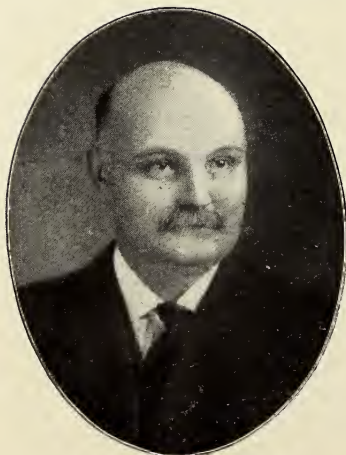
WILLIAM L. WAUGH



JUDSON B. YOUNG



GEORGE E. DAY, Chairman



CLARENCE R. HOLMES



HARVEY E. FROST

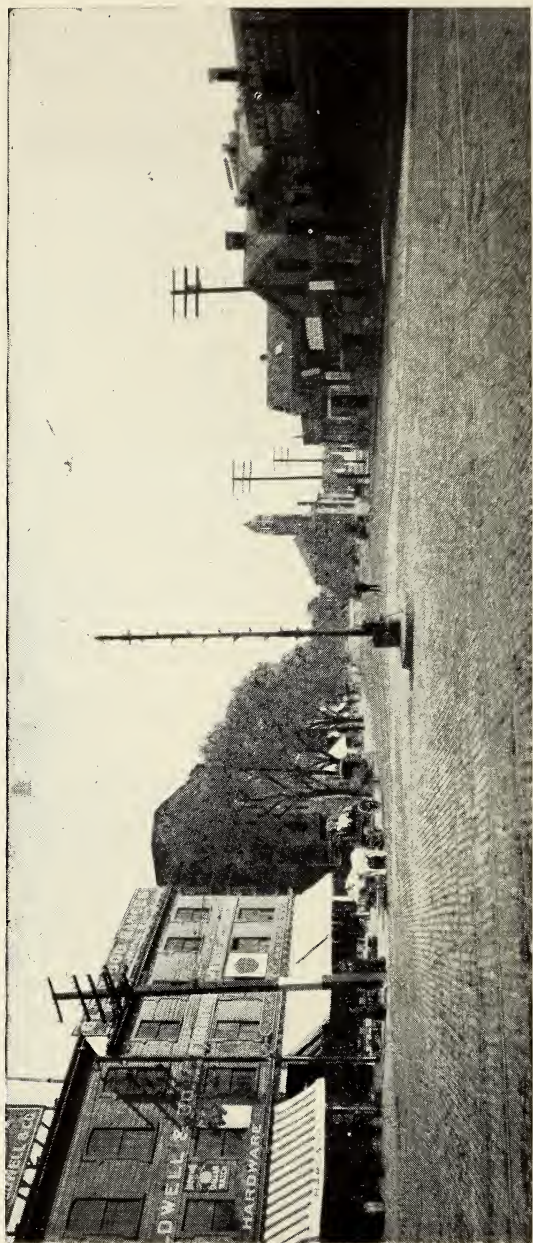
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEMBERS

Abbott, William C.
Adams, Frank H.
Adcock, John H.
Aldrich, Albert C., M. D.
Allen, Fred
American Tube Works
Armstrong, William M.
Arnold, E. Olney
Ashton, Albert C.
Bancroft, Edward A.
Barker, William F.
Barker, Edgar C.
Bartley, James
Bateman, Frank E., M. D.
Bean, J. Arthur
Belding, Oscar H.
Bennett, Daniel J.
Bennett, J. S.
Bennett, William F.
Berry, Arthur W.
Berry, Charles M.
Berry, William H.
Biller, A.
Binney, Edward A.
Board, R. V.
Booth, Edward C., M. D.
Bowen, Cornelius F.
Bowen, Lorenzo W.
Bowlby, James L.
Bowman, Herbert E.
Boyer, Charles W.
Bremner, John A.
Brine, John H.
Brown, William I.
Bryant, Charles F.
Burns, Charles A.
Butler, James A.
Cambridge, Ernest J.
Campbell, John W.
Carpenter, Allen F.
Carter, Horace C.
Carvill, Alphonso H., M. D.
Chamberlin, Horace A.
Chandler, Leonard B.
Chisholm, Jotham M.
Chmiel, John
Clark, Charles S.
Clevenger, Loren A., D. D.
Coddington, Oscar W.
Coffin, Edward B.
Cogswell, William J.
Cohen, Joseph
Colgan, John
Coliten, Edward
Connelly, John L. S.
Conwell, Leon M.
Cook, Frederic W.
Cotter, Laurence V.
Craig, Isaac S.
Cummings, William G.
Cunningham, Thomas A.
Curtis, Edmund W.
Cutler, James R.
Dame, Levi A.
Davenport, Edward A.
Davenport, Howard H.
Day, George E.
Dayton, John B.
Delano, C. Stuart
Dervin, L. J., M. D.
Doe, Reginald W.
Donegan, James E.
Donovan, William R.
Dorman, Bernard R.
Downing, John F.
Doyle, Edward W.
Dresser, George H.
Durell, Julius A.
Dusseault, John H.
Dutton, Frederick A.
Eldridge, Roswell S.
Elkins, John F.
Elliott, Charles J.
Elliott, George E.
Emery, W. M.
Farnum, Daniel S.
Farrell, Robert J.
Fisher, Edmund H.
Fisher, Myron C.
Fisk, Ellsworth
Fiske, Albert
Fitz, Charles E.
Fitzgerald, James
Fitzgerald, John
Fitzpatrick, Michael
Flaherty, James P.
Flemming, W. Fred
Fletcher, George S.
Flint, Warren F.
Flynn, William H.
Folsom, Charles C.
Folsom, Henry H.
Forg, Herman
Forg, Peter
Freeman, Benjamin F.
Frost, Harvey E.
Frye, Daniel M.
Fuchs, Charles A.
Fudge, Edward J.
Fuller, Frederick C.

- Gardner, Gerald A.
Garland, Francis P.
Garland, J. A.
Gendron, Joseph E.
Gibson, Arthur A., M. D.
Gilliatt, Charles L.
Glidden, Walter S.
Glines, Edward
Goldthwait, Clarence W.
Good, Richard Y.
Gordon, Arthur C.
Gordon, Walter
Grimes, Herman A.
Grimmons, Charles A.
Grover, Nelson H.
Hafford, Benjamin R.
Hall, Quincy G.
Hall, William Franklin
Hallett, George C.
Handy, Daniel N.
Hanscom, Frederick A.
Hanson, William J.
Harney, Joseph F.
Harney, William T.
Harper, James
Hartwell, Haywood
Haskell, Albert L.
Haskell, Otis S. M.
Hause, J. F.
Hayden, Joseph O.
Herbert, John
Hemingway, H. S.
Heughins, Herbert A.
Hicks, Edward F.
Higgins, Frederick A.
Higgins, John J.
Hight, Herbert C.
Hight, Ralph A.
Hildred, Charles R.
Hincks, David A.
Hines, Alfred H.
Hodgdon, Charles W.
Hogan, Richard F.
Holmes, Clarence R.
Hood, Charles H.
Horne, E.
Howard, Charles W.
Howard, J. Walter
Howe, William S.
Hughes, Albert E.
Hughes, George F., M. D.
Hunter, William H.
Hurd, Thomas A.
Hurley, J. J.
Hutchins, Elmer N.
Hyde, E. R.
Johnson, Frank O.
Jones, William P.
Joslin, Charles L.
Kaan, Frank W.
Kauler, John E.
Keating, Patrick
Keene, N. A.
Keene, Sydney B.
Kelley, Dennis
Kennard, William W.
Kerner, Louis
Kiley, James A.
Kimball, M. A.
Kingman, Herbert S.
Lang, Albert N.
Lapham, F. DeWitt
Lawson, Peter P.
Lewis, Martin D.
Lewis, Thomas M.
Lingley, Oscar J.
Littlefield, Walter T.
Loveless, Wallace E.
Lord, David D.
Lovejoy, George S.
Luce, Robert
MacKay, Duncan A.
Maguire, James H.
Makechnie, Ernst
Mann, Alfred E.
Martin, Alphonso
Mason, Seth
Maynard, George H.
Maynard, Herbert F.
McCaffrey, Charles F., M. D.
McFarland, Chester S.
McGann, John F.
McLean, John C.
McLean, J. Edward L.
Mentzer, Walter C.
Miller, Thomas
Mixer, J. Frank
Morrill, Ferdo A.
Mosher, Andrew I.
Mulcahey, Daniel B.
Nelson, Nils
Newcomb, Jesse S.
Newsom, James E.
Newton, Frank L., M. D.
Newton, Frederick H.
Nichols, Ralph G.
Niles, John G.
O'Brien, Fulton
Osborne, Herbert F.
Patten, Mark W.
Pearson, Arthur G.
Peck, Adney M.
Pendergast, George H.
Penney, Leander A.
Perkins, George W.
Perry, Robert R.
Pike, Joseph S.
Plumer, William E.

Price, Lewis V.	Sturtevant, Ralph M.
Pride, Alfred M.	Sutherland, Thomas H.
Pride, Edwin L.	Taylor, James C.
Proctor, George O.	Thompson, William J.
Rafferty, Patrick H.	Tomfohrde, Richard
Raymond, Loring H., M. D.	Twombly, Benjamin R.
Reed, Nathan H.	Tyler, Arthur B.
Reynolds, Lewis J.	Underhill, Charles L.
Rhodes, Harry L.	Van Iderstine, Harry
Rice, W. M.	Vinal, Arthur P.
Rich, Sewall M.	Vorce, Martin E.
Richmond, Harris M.	Wall, William E.
Rideout, Ray R.	Ward, Dana F.
Robinson, George D. B.	Watkins, Albert L.
Robinson, Samuel M.	Watson, Daniel E.
Rochussen, Edward L.	Waugh, William L.
Sanborn, Clifton E.	Wedgwood, Anson B.
Sawin, Charles D., M. D.	Wellington, J. Frank
Shaw, Charles E.	Wentworth, Louis H.
Shay, James J.	Wentworth, L. Roger
Shea, Charles H.	West, Edward B.
Shepard, Amos W.	White, J. Harvey
Shepard, Frank R.	White, Michael W., M. D.
Sibley, Edwin D.	Whitney, John W.
Simpson, Charles R.	Whitney, William E.
Skelton, George J.	Wilkins, Frank D.
Smith, Charles H.	Willoughby, George T.
Smith, John H.	Wilson, Thomas M.
Smith, William H.	Wilson, Francis M.
Snow, George W.	Wilson, John R.
Snow, Walter H.	Winchenbauch, Merton L.
Stevens, A. M.	Wood, Charles H.
Stevens, John A.	Wood, George W.
St. John, Austin W.	Woodbury, C. A.
Stodder, Frederick M.	Woods, John M.
Stolar, Anthony	Wright, L. A.
Stone, Frederic W.	York, James M.
Sturtevant, Lindley J.	Young, Judson B.
Sturtevant, Malcolm E.	



UNION SQUARE

OUR HISTORY

CHAPTER II.

Origin — Settlement — As a Town and City

Somerville was formerly a part of Charlestown (now a part of Boston), and was set off in 1842. The title to the territory of Somerville has royal and other authority. First, in the grant of King James I to the Plymouth Council; second, by grant of Plymouth Council, March 19, 1628, to the Massachusetts Bay Company; third, by royal charter, March 4, 1629, to the Massachusetts Bay Company; and fourth, a title rare, a deed from an Indian sovereign, "Squa-Sachem."

The first white men who wandered over Somerville soil were Standish and his exploring party from Plymouth in 1621.

Among the first Charlestown settlers to locate on Somerville territory were John Woolrich, Captain — Norton, Edward Gibones, William Jennings, and John Wignall, followed a little later by Richard Palsgrave, Edward Jones, and by the governor, John Winthrop, in 1631. A sketch of the pioneers of our town says: "John Woolrich was an Indian trader who 'built and fenced a mile and a half in ye maine,' who was prominent in affairs and was a representative to the general court in 1634."

John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts Company who came over here, was granted the Ten Hills Farm of 600 acres in 1631. It embraced all the land between Broadway, Medford street, and the river. This was the governor's farm, where he built, lived, planted, raised cattle, and launched the first ship in Massachusetts, the "Blessing of the Bay," July 4, 1631. He was a man of liberal education and sterling worth. He died in 1649. He has been followed by other Somerville men who have been noted in council of city, state, and nation.

Major-General Edward Gibones, one of the most distin-

guished early citizens, rose to the rank of major-general in the militia, being "a man of resolute spirit" and "bold as a lion." He represented Charlestown in the general court in 1635 and 1636, and died in 1654.

As Somerville was, from its early settlement by white people, a part of Charlestown, the general history of both up to the time of separation are identical. Charlestown settlers in 1629 were in all ten families. Our first inhabitants built around Town Hill, now Bow street, near Charlestown City square. The grazing grounds for their cattle was in Somerville, or "without the Neck," and Somerville was



Where the Blessing of the Bay was launched,
July 4, 1631

in those early times known as the "Cow Commons," and later as the "Stinted Pasture." In the course of time about the whole of Somerville was enclosed with fencing or "pailing," as it was called, extending all along the Cambridge line, and between the common pasture and the Ten Hills Farm. The highways at that time were laid out by Thomas Graves, the first engineer in these parts, who came here in 1629. He traced the routes for our infant thoroughfares, Washington street and Broadway.

A sturdy and tireless race of early emigrants, fired with energy that knew no obstacles, soon had in operation many enterprises and what were then great public conveniences, roads were laid out, watering places located, landings built, bridges constructed over streams, and, where too wide for bridges, ferries established. The ferry from Charlestown to Malden, called "Two penny ferry," remained as the only direct means of reaching Malden until after the Revolutionary War.

Among the various trades and callings found in this section between 1630 and 1650 were: Cutting of posts, clapboards, and shingles; raising of horses for export; farming; fishing of

various kinds; rope and anchor making; coopering; tile making; brewing; salt manufacturing; carpentering; ship building; wheelwright work; pottery; charcoal burning; all kinds of then known mill work, power being furnished by wind, steam, and tide mills.

A town government was very early organized, and local laws enacted for the control of church, school, and military matters, as well as civil and criminal. The town officers were



Site of Governor Winthrop House on Old Ten Hills Farm

the "Seven men" (selectmen), constables, highway surveyors, town clerk, herdsman, overseers of the fields, and chimney sweepers, and as the town flourished and increased there were added a town treasurer, town messenger, inspector of youth, tythingmen, surveyors of damnified goods, clerks of the market, packers of fish and flesh, corder of wood, culler of staves, sealers of hide and leather, measurers of salt and coal.

The freemen of the town could vote for governor and deputy, and for major-general, representatives, grand jury, and also for assistants or magistrates. The election of a magistrate was by a ballot of corn and beans. Corn was for "yes," beans for "no." The penalty for fraud in voting was £10.

Strict rules of personal conduct were in force, and parents who neglected to educate and "catechise" their offspring were made to answer in court. Sabbath-breakers, tipplers, and gamblers were sharply watched and severely punished.

While several settlers had as early as 1629 or 1630 located in Somerville, in the year 1633 the town gave liberty to any of its inhabitants to build outside the Neck, provided, etc., that it "bee not a shortening of the privileges of the Town," and in 1634 ten persons were granted "planting ground" on the "South Side of New Towne highway," forty-one acres in all. From this time on, settlements on Somerville land increased, and the records show many transfers of property in this part of Charlestown.

The first road in Somerville was Washington street, described in 1630 as a narrow and crooked "way to New Town" (Cambridge). The next was the easterly part of Broadway, called "the way to Mystick," connecting as early as 1637, by trail or by road, around the Ten Hills Farm.

The Stinted Common was apportioned in 1656 among the citizens of the town, and remained a cow pasture until 1681 and 1685, when it was cut into strips one-fourth of a mile wide and granted in lots to the inhabitants. The territory thus laid out extended from Washington street, Bow street, and Somerville avenue to Broadway, and from the present Charlestown line to Elm street.

Until 1632 its inhabitants sought religious consolation in Boston churches, but in this year they organized the "First Church of Charlestown," and their early meetings were held under "the shade of a great oak" that stood near the square, and shortly after the "great house," abandoned by the town, was purchased and fitted up as a meeting house. People from Somerville attended this church, and upon its roll are Woolrich and Jones, our earliest settlers. Church services lasted all day Sunday, and for those living at a distance the town built "Sabbaday houses of a convenient largeness to give entertainment on the Lord's day to such as live remote."

The first school was on the peninsula, and the children of that day had a long and tedious walk in winter. In this school was taught the A B C's to Latin grammar.



TUFTS HOUSE, Sycamore Street. As it formerly appeared.

The military prowess of those early pioneers has a prominent place in history, for they were men of intelligence, education, and piety, and the defence of home and religion was foremost in thought. Military organizations were formed and fortifications erected as a protection from foreign foes, as well as Indians. Their various struggles with the red men and Frenchmen proved their valor.

In 1686 a royal edict appointed Sir Edmund Andros "Captain Generall and Govr. in Chief" over New England, which caused great unhappiness. He was given royal powers to choose councillors, make laws, and assess taxes; it constituted Andros and councillors a court of justice and power over all matters military, thus annulling the charter of the Bay Company. This caused a revolution, lasting three years, ending in 1689 by the seizure and imprisonment of Andros, and the capture of the Castle in Boston harbor, and in 1692 the restoration of their old rights to the colonists. Andros declared all previous property titles valueless, and that "therefore all the lands of New England have returned to the King," and further, it was declared that "wherever an Englishman sets his foot, all that he hath is the King." Andros angrily asserted that "there was no such a thing as a town in the country, and that the ancient town records of titles were not worth a rush." In Somerville many estates were imperiled, one or two of them having been in the same family half a century. Some of the owners submitted to these cruel exactions, while others rebelled. With the seizure and imprisonment of Andros in 1689 ended the fraudulent title speculation.

Somerville is often referred to as the "City of Ten Hills," and it is especially notable that the so-called Ten Hills Farm should have kept the name given it by its first owner for 280 years. The name applied only to the 100 acres or so of the original grant, and the property within the bounds of the original Ten Hills Farm can be clearly traced in the records, through each conveyance, from aboriginal and royal grant to the present time.

It is noticeable that Ten Hills, if not continuously a gubernatorial domain, has in all times been held in some favor by governors and their relatives and associates: First, Winthrop,

the first governor of Massachusetts, then his son, governor of Connecticut; then the wife of Lieutenant-Governor Usher; then by Robert Temple, son of the governor of Nova Scotia; then by Robert Temple, Jr., whose wife was the daughter of Governor Shirley; then by Royal and Russell, each a governor's councillor; then by the heirs of the brother of Governor Ames. There is much of interest in connection with this old property that would delight and entertain any who would spend the time in a reading of old records.

For more than two centuries there has stood on Quarry Hill, on a spot that was once the brink of an old stone quarry, what is known as the Old Powder House, first a stone mill, and which is to-day one of the prized relics of "ye ancient times." Around it cluster history and legends of great interest. The knoll on which it stood was in 1685 allotted to Sergeant Richard Lowden, and after his death to Jonathan Foskett, who in turn sold it to "Jean Mallet" in 1703, who very likely built the mill. He died in 1720, leaving the stone mill to his son Michael, who in 1747 sold it to the state for a powder magazine.

The enactment March 31, 1774, of the Boston Port Bill, as a punishment to Americans for the destruction of the East India Company's tea, brought great distress through a suspension of business. The home government action caused friction, and thus commenced the struggle resulting in the Revolution. In preparing for the conflict, powder belonging to the several towns was stored in the old Powder House. Fearing for the safety of the powder, the town removed the same until, as subsequently reported by Major-General Brattle, there was left "the King's powder only."

The English Parliament and press during the winter of 1774-1775 discussed vigorously the dispute with the colonists, and most arbitrary measures were urged. This caused great alarm among the colonists, and the Americans were prompt to secrete and protect military supplies, distributing the same among various towns, one of which was Concord. General Gage learned of this and determined on their capture, the colonists taking precautions to prevent the general's purpose. A company of thirty men arranged with each other to watch "two by two" the movements of the British; among these were



PROSPECT HILL TOWER

William Dawes and Paul Revere. Several days previous to April 19, the unusual activity of the troops and fleet indicated an important movement, and a British soldier's wife carelessly divulged the order and communicated to the patriots the purpose to capture their military supplies. Dawes was sent by way of Roxbury and Paul Revere by way of Charlestown to alarm the inhabitants. Every school child is familiar with the famous ride of Paul Revere, who rode over our beautiful Winter Hill to Lexington, alarming the country of the impending danger. At the junction of Main street and Broadway stands a tablet commemorating that historic ride.

On the night of April 18, 1775, the British troops marched to the Back Bay, Boston, crossed to Cambridge, thence to Somerville, emerging upon Washington street, Union square, Bow street, Somerville avenue, and Elm street, thence to Concord. Their encounter with the Patriots at Lexington Common and at Concord Bridge, and their disastrous retreat, are notable events in the world's history. Like a rabble rout, the British soldiers came down into Somerville, through Beach street, into Elm street. At the westerly corner of these streets was a grove, where minute men were secreted, who gave the troops a galling fire. The British who fell here were buried near the spot. The troops continued their retreat down Elm street and Somerville avenue, one man being killed near Central street, and near Walnut street another soldier fell. Down Washington street they went, skirting the foot of Prospect Hill, where occurred some of the hottest fighting of the day. The only Somerville citizen who fell on this day was James Miller, an old man and patriot.

History of the Battle of Bunker Hill is familiar to all, and Somerville beheld vivid scenes of war that day: incessant marching of troops towards the front over Washington street to Broadway; citizens of Charlestown fleeing from their burning homes; fugitives and wounded soldiers; artillery bombarding; and finally the retreating colonists, who, victorious in defeat, re-formed their forces on Prospect and Winter Hills in our city, expecting and ready for a renewal of the battle.

The siege of Boston began on the night of the Battle of Lexington, and, as reported by a British officer: "The rebels

VIEWS IN SOMERVILLE PARKS.



CENTRAL HILL PARK



TUFTS PARK



PROSPECT HILL PARK



BROADWAY PARK



LINCOLN PARK

— 1905 —

shut up the Neck . . . so that in the course of two days we were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of living on salt provisions, and fairly blocked up in Boston." The posting of troops in Somerville toward checking the enemy from leaving Boston, the building of fortifications near Union square, the first works thrown up by Americans in this war, forced the British to realize that a siege had actually begun.

Somerville in the interim between the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill was the centre of many events of interest. Here the first exchange of prisoners took place; the arrival of General Washington, the great commander-in-chief, led to the reorganization of the state and United States military organizations into an army with three divisions. The entire left division and half of the centre were within Somerville limits, and our hills were crowned with elaborate works and strong intrenchments. Here for nine weary months was frequently heard the roar of cannon and mortars. The people hailed with rejoicing its cessation and the departure of the British army of occupation.

The Revolution over, industries and public improvements received the attention and energy of its people. For years before and after the town was set off, brick-making, farming, and stock raising were extensively carried on. While many of the important industries started after the Revolution, or in the early years of the last century, are now almost forgotten, one still flourishes, the bleachery on Somerville avenue, incorporated in 1821.

The Middlesex Canal, completed in 1830, was a wonder of that day, but, like the stage coach, gave way to the coming of the railroad. Ruins of this old canal are still discernible in some places in our city.

From Prospect Hill it was nearly ten miles to Boston proper, but in 1786 the bridge from Charlestown and in 1793 that from Cambridge were completed, and our town became little more than two miles from the city.

The first railroad through Somerville was the Lowell, opened in 1835. In 1836 the Charlestown branch was incorporated, it being a branch of the Lowell. It was shortly after extended to Fresh Pond, and in 1842 its franchise went to the

Fitchburg. Our first passenger station in Somerville was on the Lowell road at Washington street, the first on the Fitchburg at Kent street, in rear of the Franklin school.

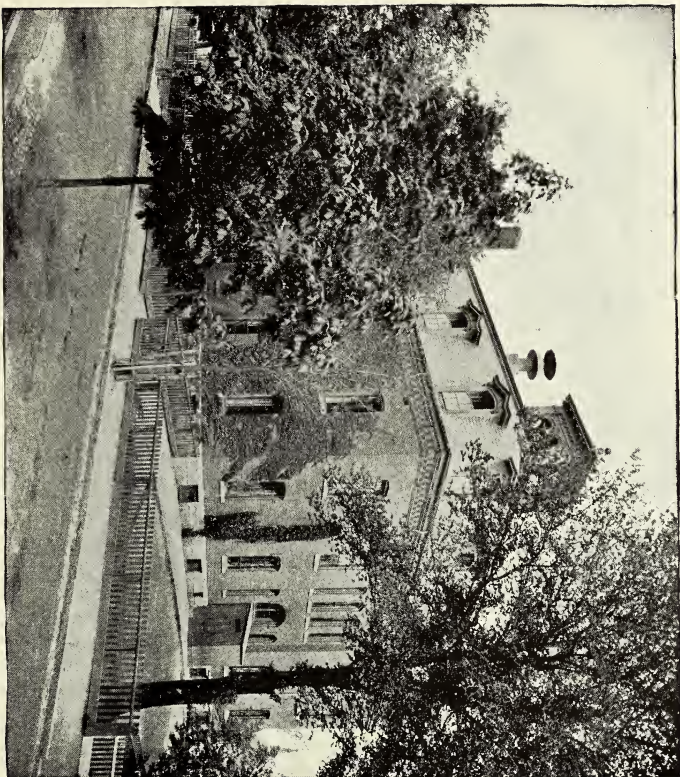
In 1816 a beautiful estate on "Pleasant Hill" was sold to the Massachusetts General Hospital as a retreat for some of their patients, known as the John McLean Asylum, after its generous benefactor. This beautiful place has given way to railroad needs.

Few improvements were made in Somerville while a part of Charlestown, which caused at various times efforts to divide the two localities, which March 3, 1812, were successful. On March 5 the inhabitants of Somerville met "at the Prospect Hill School House" on Medford street, and organized the first town officers, as follows: Selectmen, Nathan Tufts, John S. Edgerly, Caleb W. Leland, Luther Mitchell, and Francis Bowman; town clerk, Charles E. Gilman; treasurer and collector, Edmund Tufts. The town expenses its first year were \$250 for salaries and \$5,652.08 for all other expenses. The town grew rapidly, and in 1860, the year previous to the Civil War, the town expenses had increased to \$38,052.87. During these years many streets and highways were constructed and many town improvements were inaugurated.

THE CIVIL WAR.

At President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men to quell the rising rebellion, one of the first companies to respond, ready to meet "leaden rain and iron hail," was the Somerville Light Infantry, known as Company I, of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Captain Brastow, and on April 19 this company went into camp, and a few days later were on the way to the front.

The call of the President June 28 for "300,000 more" caused the enlistment of ninety-two more. The selectmen immediately raised a full company known as the "Somerville Guard." The company's camp was on Prospect Hill for several weeks, and it was ultimately attached to the Thirty-ninth Regiment as Company E, and under command of Captain Fred R. Kinsley went to the front, where it "proved an honor to the Town and the State."



FORSTER SCHOOL. Where town meetings were held

Soon came another call for "300,000 more," and the old Fifth again responded. The Somerville Light Infantry, at first Company I, now became Company B, of the same regiment. Under the two "300,000 more" calls, Somerville furnished about 568 men, at a net cost for bounties and all other expenses of \$32,764 and \$13,062 for aid to soldiers' families. A summary of the Somerville companies, their term of service and names of officers, is as follows:—

Company I, Fifth Regiment, April 19 to July 31, 1861, Captain George O. Brastow.

Company B, Fifth Regiment, May, 1862, Captain William E. Robinson. Ordered out by Governor Andrew, but, not being needed, returned home.

Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment, August 12, 1862, to June 2, 1865, Captain Frederick R. Kinsley.

Company B, Fifth Regiment, September 19, 1862, to July 2, 1863, Captain Benjamin F. Parker.

Company B, Fifth Regiment, July 25, 1864, to November 16, 1864, Captain John N. Coffin.

Company I, of the Fifth Regiment, joined the command of General Mansfield at Alexandria July 14, 1861, was reviewed by President Lincoln, and July 16 was ordered to Centreville. On July 21 it sustained well its part in the memorable action of Bull Run, fought after the regiment's time of service had expired.

Company B, Fifth Regiment, in its nine-months' campaign, left Boston October 22, 1862, and after a five-days' voyage arrived at New Berne, N. C. October 30 they embarked for Washington, N. C., whence they marched for Williams-ton. In December the company took part in the expedition to Goldsboro, its object point being the destruction of the Weldon Railroad. On December 14 it was attacked by the enemy, whom it repulsed. On December 16 occurred the Battle of Whitehall, the Union forces being victorious. On December 17, under fire, they cut wires and destroyed the bridge over the Neuse river. After various marches, on May 22 they appeared before the strong works of the rebels at Moseley Creek, which they captured, with 200 prisoners and much munition of war. They returned to Boston June 26, and were mustered out July 2.

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FIRST MEMORIAL ERECTED IN THE COUNTRY IN HONOR OF
CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS, SOMERVILLE CEMETERY, 1863

Company B, Fifthth Regiment, was for the third time mustered into the service July 25, 1864, went into camp near Baltimore, and did garrison duty at Forts McHenry and Marshall. They were mustered out November 7, 1865.

Company E, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, served three years, being mustered into service August 12, 1862. The men left for Washington September 6, and on September 9 were ordered to "Camp Chase." From then until the next July they were guarding the line of the Potomac and the city of Washington. On July 9 it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Maryland Heights. On July 13 it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was thence under constant marching orders until November 27, when it confronted the enemy at Mine Run. In May, 1864, it took part in the campaign of the Wilderness, where on May 5, 6, and 8 it had engagements at Brock's Pike and Laurel Hill, driving in the enemy, but finally meeting a superior number it was forced to fall back. On May 10 it was again under heavy infantry and artillery fire, and here Lieutenant Mills was wounded. The men marched to Spottsylvania, and on May 26 to Bethesda church, where, as skirmishers, they remained almost continually engaged until June 5. After various marches they arrived at Petersburg July 16, remaining exposed much of the time until August 18, when they joined the expedition against the Weldon Railroad, and immediately engaged the enemy, the action being continued on August 19. In this battle Colonel Peirson was dangerously wounded, Captain Fred R. Kinsley taken prisoner, and Lieutenant J. H. Dusseault wounded. After many skirmishes and arduous marches, on December 7 they were again near the Weldon Railroad in action with the enemy and destroying the railroad. On February 6, 1865, their regiment held the right of the line in the advance at Dabney's Mills, where the enemy's works were taken and abandoned for want of support. On February 10 the company was in winter quarters near Hatcher's Run. In March the spring campaign opened, and on March 31 an attack was made at Gravelly Run. In this action Somerville's heroic son, Captain Willard C. Kinsley, was wounded, and died the next morning. On the next day, April 1, the Corps united with Sheridan's Cavalry at Five



SOI DIEBS MONIMENT ON CENTRAL HILL

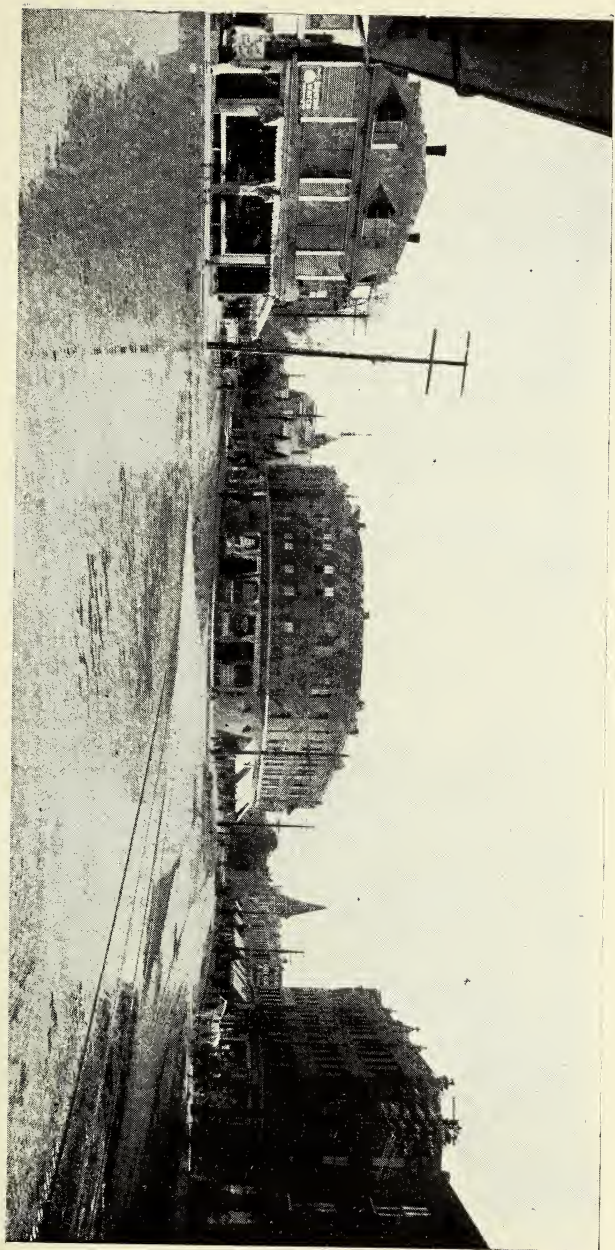
Forks. It occupied a position near the centre of the line, and "this battle of Five Forks was the most successful one that the regiment was ever engaged in. Almost the entire force opposed to us was captured, and their rout was complete." On April 9 it was at Appomattox Court House, where soon after its arrival hostilities suddenly ceased. On May 1 the regiment began its march to Washington under the command of Major F. R. Kinsley, the former captain of the Somerville Guard, who from the previous August had been a prisoner.

During the war Somerville enlisted 1,485 men, or 14½ more than were called for, of whom ninety-eight were killed or died in the service, and about 250 were wounded, and many taken prisoners. The history of Somerville in the Civil War is one at which every citizen may point with pride.

Somerville has the first memorial in the country erected in honor of the brave soldiers who forfeited their lives during the Civil War. This monument was erected in the summer of 1863 by the Somerville Light Infantry, and stands in the Somerville-avenue cemetery on a lot donated by Enoch Robinson. It has suitable inscriptions, and bears the names and rank of about seventy who gave their lives that the nation might live.

Somerville as a town from 1861 to 1872, when it became a city, laid the foundation for the great municipality it was destined to become. The four-years' war did not cause neglect on the part of those who were at home. The population was continually increasing, and permanent public improvements were being made to meet the needs of the town. In the years intervening from 1861 until 1872 many streets and avenues to other towns were constructed. Gas and water were introduced, sewers constructed, and horse railroads were built.

It became necessary for a better control of town affairs to establish a city form of government, and on April 14, 1871, an act of the Legislature to establish the city of Somerville was approved, and on April 27 the same was accepted by the voters assembled in town meeting. On December 4, 1871, the first election occurred, as follows: Mayor, George O. Brastow; aldermen, William H. Furber and George W. Hadley, of Ward One, Clark Bennett and Daniel E. Chase, of Ward Two, Jacob T. Glines and John R. Poor, of Ward Three, Person Davis and



DAVIS SQUARE, 1912

John G. Hall, of Ward Four; common councilmen, Ezra D. Conant, Edwin A. Curtis, Michael Dechan, and Charles G. Pope, of Ward One, John T. Bolton, Owen S. Knapp, Patrick Rafferty, and George W. Wyatt, of Ward Two, Walter S. Barnes, Stewart French, Albert Kenneson, and Harry F. Woods, of Ward Three, Wesley C. Crane, Thomas H. Lord, Nathaniel Morrison, and Christopher E. Rymes, of Ward Four.

On the first Monday of January, 1872, the above-elected officers assembled in the old high school building on Highland avenue and were duly inaugurated. At this time the population was about 16,000. The important accomplishment of this government was the building of large trunk sewers from Craigie Bridge in Cambridge through Bridge street in Cambridge and Somerville avenue to Prospect street. This was a public improvement which contributed in making Somerville one of the healthiest cities in the commonwealth. The policy of constructing brick sidewalks was inaugurated; provision was made for a public library opened May 1, 1873. The widening of Highland avenue to a uniform width of sixty feet and increasing the width of Somerville avenue were noticeable improvements.

Mayor William H. Furber's administration, covering the years 1874 and 1875, was notable for the construction of Broadway Park and widening Broadway, from Temple street to Benedict street. During the same period the police building on Bow street was erected, sewers were extended in many streets, and the electric fire alarm system was introduced June 17, 1874. Under an act of the Legislature passed in March, 1874, a section of land comprising some sixteen acres, lying in a hollow between Winter Hill and Mount Benedict, and extending from Broadway to Mystic avenue, was acquired for a park, and the city secured, without cost, a strip fifty feet in width for an avenue on either side of the park lands, and the filling required for the park and the two avenues.

Mayor Austin Belknap served during 1876 and 1877. Under this administration the trunk sewer for the southerly side of the city, which had been laid in Beacon street, westerly to Kent street, was extended through Beacon street, Somerville avenue, Moreland and Elm streets to Davis square. The



SOMERVILLE HOME FOR THE AGED

park on Broadway was completed in 1876, and dedicated as such by the city council with interesting and appropriate exercises. The law regulating municipal indebtedness became effective in 1876, and \$45,130 was contributed to the sinking fund.

Hon. George A. Bruce was mayor during 1878, 1879, and 1880. During his administration the construction of the wide and substantial bridges over the Fitchburg and Maine and Lowell Railroads, and the bridge on Washington street over the Fitchburg road, and the one at Medford street over the Lowell removed objectional conditions and were notable public improvements.

Hon. John A. Cummings served as mayor during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884. During his administration the grading and improving of the city's land on Central Hill was begun. The battery standing on the brow, the mounting of cannons used during the War of the Rebellion, urged by Mayor Cummings, was partly constructed in 1884 and completed during the administration of his successor. In 1884 was commenced the construction of the public library building on Central Hill, near the city hall.

Hon. Mark F. Burns served the city as mayor in 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888. During his administration the city hall was remodeled, and the space vacated by the public library used for other purposes. The police signal system and electric street lighting were first introduced. Under this administration the policy was established of constructing four-room schoolhouses, as well as large ones, of brick, and one of the first of these, erected on Cherry street, was appropriately named the Burns School.

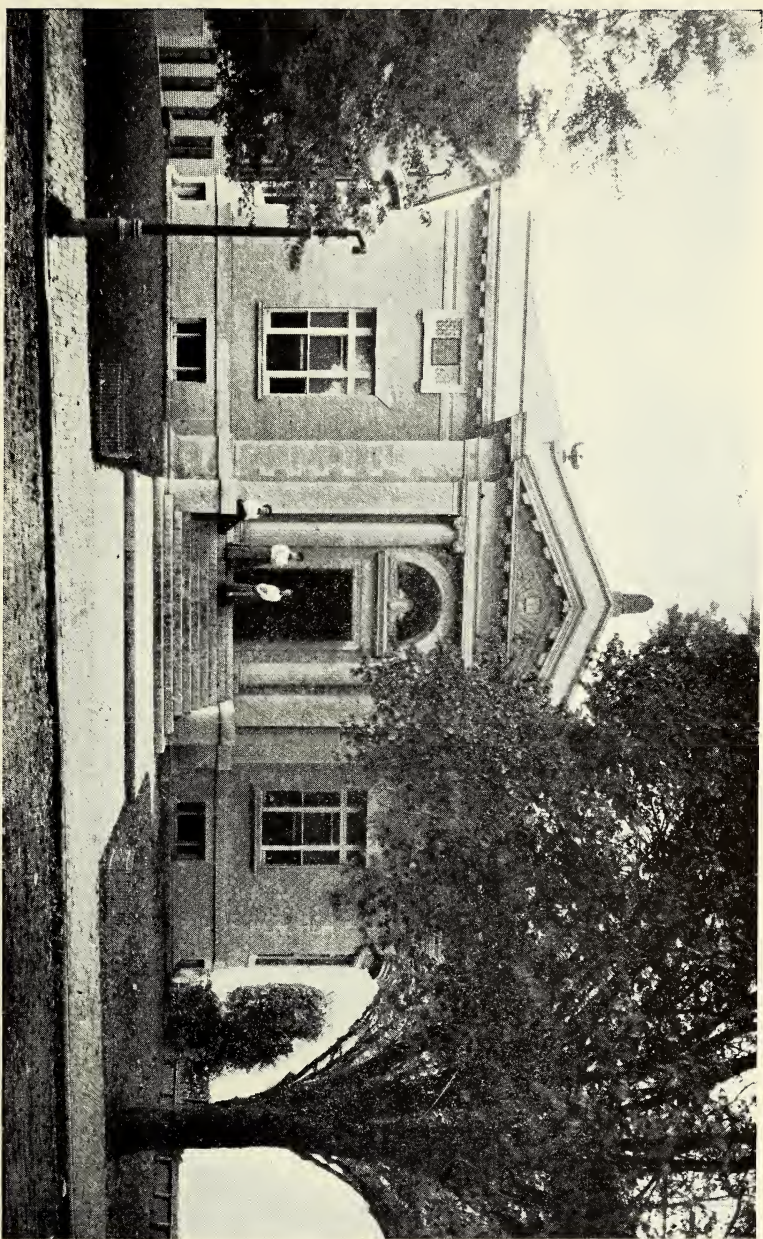
Hon. Charles G. Pope served as mayor of the city during the years 1889, 1890, and 1891. An important feature of his administration was the introduction of a water service for the high lands of the city. By the erection of a tank thirty feet in diameter and 100 feet high, a static head of water was maintained, so that the highest land in the city, so desirable for building purposes, had ample pressure for domestic and fire purposes. In the year 1890 the heirs of Nathan Tufts generously donated to the city 65,000 feet of land near Broadway

and Elm street, with the Old Powder House thereon. By an act of the Legislature of 1891, authority to acquire land adjacent to that donated was passed. During Mayor Pope's term much was done in the construction of Central Hill Park, and interesting memorial tablets were erected. Under the direction of Mayor Pope, the Somerville Hospital was founded. Miss Martha R. Hunt, a highly respected resident, originated the idea and gave a generous sum of money. Under Mayor Pope's direction and through his active efforts, funds were secured, and the Somerville Hospital was organized under the laws of the state. Land was purchased on Crocker, Tower, and Crown streets, and suitable buildings erected. It was opened in 1893.

Hon. William H. Hodgkins served as mayor in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895. In May, 1892, the city council accepted the land contributed by the heirs of Nathan Tufts, and authorized the purchase of 129,497 square feet at the junction of Broadway and Elm street. The entire tract forms a square of between four and five acres, with the historic Old Powder House standing on a rocky eminence in its midst. City Engineer Horace L. Eaton laid out the grounds artistically, and in 1895 it was thrown open to the public and named the Nathan Tufts Park. March 3, 1892, was the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Somerville. On account of the weather the event was observed on the following June 17 with interesting and appropriate exercises. During Mayor Hodgkins' administration many notable improvements were made. A special act of the Legislature was obtained authorizing a paving loan of \$100,000, and a portion of Somerville avenue, Union square, and a portion of Webster avenue were paved with granite blocks, constituting the first paving of streets to take care of heavy teaming. Since that time similar paving has been laid in streets where it is impossible to maintain a good macadamized road. In 1892 the city and the West End Street Railway (now the Elevated Railroad) widened Broadway, constructing a parkway, and the street car tracks were laid through the centre. This improvement in the vicinity of Broadway Park was universally commended, and constitutes an imposing and pleasing entrance into our city on this

largely-traveled thoroughfare. The high school building erected in 1891 had become inadequate for its pupils, and it was deemed best to erect an English High School, and use the old building for a classical or Latin school. The site selected was the crown of Central Hill. The entire square of land, bounded by Highland avenue, the Lowell Railroad, Medford and Walnut streets, became the property of the city in 1893. The old church acquired by the purchase was allowed to stand until 1895, the city government of that year being inaugurated therein, and the same year the last use of it was for a fair in aid of the Somerville Hospital. In 1893 the English High School was begun, and opened in September, 1895. On Mayor Hodgkins' recommendation, the new Central fire station was erected on the Brastow School lot in 1894, and the same year a fire station was erected on Highland avenue, near Cedar street. In 1895 a steam fire engine house was erected on Broadway, corner of Cross street, a new city stable was erected on the City Farm on Broadway in 1894, and with these increased facilities the contract system of collecting ashes and offal was undertaken by the city under greater expense, but the service was far better and much appreciated. In 1895 the Wyatt Pit, an old and dangerous clay pit, was acquired, to be later filled and beautified as a public park.

Hon. Albion A. Perry served as mayor during 1896, 1897, and 1898. His administration marked a great reduction in the debt. Low lands in Wards One and Three were drained, Mystic avenue was constructed, and there were extensions of many sewers. The new Metropolitan water supply was introduced; enlargement of the city hall building by an addition in rear of the old building; abandonment of the engine house, corner of Highland avenue and Walnut street, and fitting the same for the convenience of the Superintendent of Schools, Overseers of the Poor, and our local Grand Army Post. Sanborn field was purchased and laid out as a public park and playground; subway built at Kent and Sacramento streets under the Fitchburg Railroad; Sanford Hanscom and Martin W. Carr Schoolhouses were erected; a new fire station at Clarendon Hill was built; the Fellsway from Broadway Park was

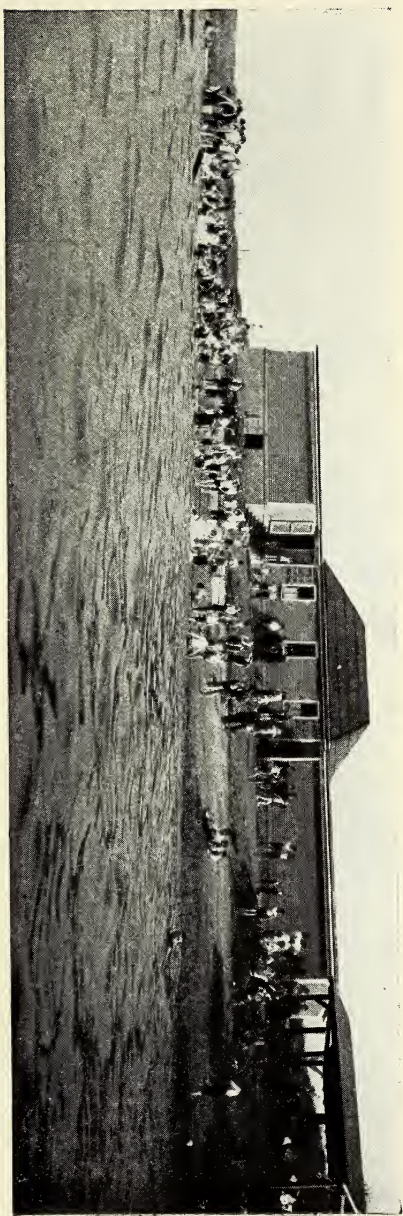


WEST SOMERVILLE BRANCH LIBRARY.

opened, and put Somerville in easy reach of the beautiful Fells state reservation.

Hon. George O. Proctor was mayor in 1899 and 1890. His administration adopted and put into operation a new city charter which abolished the Common Council. School improvements included the Forster annex, construction of the Albion A. Perry Schoolhouse, and addition to the Highland School building; the completion of the public library addition, that more than doubled the capacity; many improvements of public streets; the erection of the solid masonry bridge over the Mystic river, at Boston avenue, the expense being borne jointly by the cities of Somerville, Medford, and Boston, and the Elevated Railroad Company, were features of accomplishment. The extending of the arch bridge over Alewife Brook at Broadway, and the widening of the street, a new building for the fire department at Clarendon Hill, and the establishment of a city home and the laying of five miles of sewers were accomplished.

Hon. Edward Glines served the city as mayor during 1901, 1902, and 1903. The most notable event of this administration was the completion and dedication of Prospect Hill Park (1903), one of the most conspicuous achievements in local history. Four magnificent public buildings, the Clark Bennett and Martha Perry Lowe Schoolhouses, the armory, and the tower on Prospect Hill Park, were constructed. Besides these, a large addition to the Bingham Schoolhouse and a new engine house in Union square were begun. The beauty of the city hall was enhanced by the construction of a porch; the laying out of Prospect Hill Park; extension of Somerville avenue; the laying out of the little triangular parcel of land at the top of Winter Hill, known as the Paul Revere Park; and the construction of the Joseph F. Wilson memorial fountain on Central Hill Park. The construction of the School-street and Sycamore-street bridges, the Thorndike-street subway, and the Wellington bridge were appreciated conveniences, and improved the appearance of the city. The paving of Cross street, the then largest area of asphalt paving, and the purchase of the Russell estate met with universal approval. A large amount of street construction; the purchase of two steam road rollers; miles



SOMERVILLE BATH HOUSE AND BEACH, MYSTIC RIVER

of sewers constructed; a new steam fire engine added to the fire department. The bacteriological bureau of the health department was established, and a thoroughly equipped laboratory installed. The coal famine of the winter of 1902-1903 dealt the people of Somerville a hard blow, but the situation in hundreds of cases was greatly relieved by the coal supply which the mayor secured. During Mayor Glines' administration official action was taken on the death of seventeen of our prominent citizens, and also of Queen Victoria, ex-President Harrison, and President McKinley.

Hon. Leonard B. Chandler served as mayor in 1904 and 1905. His administration was one of progress, and showed a balance on the right side of the municipal ledger. Two of the most important problems which the administration handled in a satisfactory manner were the enlargement of the high school accommodations and the construction of bridges over the Boston & Lowell Railroad tracks. The construction of the George O. Proctor Schoolhouse, the erection of the Union-square engine house (provided for in 1903), the conversion of the dwelling house corner of Broadway and North street into a contagious disease hospital, and the securing from the State Legislature of an amendment to the city charter so that the mayor and president of the board of aldermen become ex-officio members of the school committee, the setting out of 2,000 trees, increasing the borrowing capacity of the city by \$50,000, the macadamizing of several streets, and the construction of sidewalks are among the many accomplishments of a satisfactory term of office.

Hon. Charles A. Grimmons served as mayor in 1906, 1907, and 1908. This administration was marked by satisfactory progress and many notable improvements begun and completed. The material prosperity and growth of the city was remarkable. The taxable property increased \$4,011,800. The policy of the government was "full value to the city for every dollar expended," and that policy proved economical. The increased voting population required two new voting precincts in Wards Five and Seven. The contagious disease hospital was completed in 1906. Fifteen rooms were added to the Latin High School, and substantial additions were made to the Hanscom

and the Brown Schoolhouses. An incinerator for the burning of rubbish was constructed. A bathhouse was built on the banks of Mystic river, and met with great public favor. The artistic branch public library at West Somerville, the generous gift of Andrew Carnegie to the city, was commenced. Storage vaults were built in city hall. The armory on Highland avenue was taken over by the state, and the city was reimbursed for its cost and relieved of further expense on account of it. The erection of a monument in commemoration of the volunteers in the Civil War was arranged for. Mystic avenue was taken by the state and thoroughly constructed, with car tracks, making a new line from the Elevated railroad terminal at Sullivan square, Charlestown, to Stoneham, through the Middlesex Fells Reservation. The acquirement of the ledge property in West Somerville and the filling of the same was a most important improvement. Plans were definitely decided upon for the abolition of grade crossings. Mayor Grimmons recommended and secured the design for the soldiers' monument, and through his invitation the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons assisted him in the exercises incident to the laying of the corner-stone. During Mayor Grimmons' administration two great calamities occurred, the San Francisco earthquake and the Chelsea (Mass.) fire. Somerville responded nobly to the call of the mayor on each occasion, \$5,388.12 being raised for San Francisco and \$5,099.65 for Chelsea.

Hon. John M. Woods was mayor in 1909 and 1910. During his administration the dedication of the West Somerville branch of the public library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and the dedication of the soldiers' monument on historic Central Hill were important events. For the first time the city was honored by an official visit by the President of the United States, Hon. William Howard Taft, who, with Governor Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Frothingham, and Congressman Samuel W. McCall, were special guests of the city. The bridge and approaches over the Fitchburg and Grand Junction tracks at Somerville avenue were completed. The Boston & Maine Railroad appropriated \$15,000 and Somerville \$17,500 for the Lowell-street bridge over the railroad. The re-building of Highland avenue with a concrete base, with

a combination of crushed stone and tarvia top, marked a new era in street building, and gave to the city the finest street in the commonwealth. New sanitariums and shelters were built on Broadway and Lincoln Parks. An addition was made to the contagious hospital, and a tuberculosis hospital constructed. A new auto-chemical truck was purchased. The Mystic-avenue bridge over the Boston & Maine tracks was completed and opened to travel. On recommendation of Mayor Woods, there was put into operation an industrial and vocational school. Additional land was provided for six schoolhouses, and land was taken for a new schoolhouse in West Somerville. Negotiations were commenced for acquiring a large tract of land along Alewife brook for an athletic field and playgrounds. The playgrounds of the city were put under the supervision of the school committee.

Hon. Charles A. Burns served the city as mayor during 1911, and has been inaugurated as the mayor for 1912. He has proved in the year past to be progressive, earnest, and efficient. During the year 1911 his administration had under construction a new schoolhouse in West Somerville. Abolished the grade crossing on Webster avenue and Newton street; extended the Somerville bathing beach on Mystic river, and completed the "Somerville field" for outdoor recreation. Established a branch public library reading room in East Somerville and at Union square; constructed more miles of permanent sidewalks than in any previous year of our history. Thus far during the year 1912 it has been arranged and planned to build a new main library on Central Hill, at the corner of Highland avenue and Walnut street, the new building to cost \$125,000, and Andrew Carnegie has generously promised to furnish \$80,000 of the amount. The present library building is to be fitted for city offices. An industrial school for girls has been established, and is meeting with great success. Many other matters of interest have received attention and are likely of fruition before the present administration adjourns without date.

While the administrations of some mayors seemed to have more than their share of public improvements, it is nevertheless pleasing to record the fact that every mayor of our city ably,

courageously, and faithfully served the public interest. There were years of large expenditures for sewers, streets, sidewalks, buildings, parks, etc., and then years when rigid economy and good management were absolutely necessary to equalize matters and maintain an annual equitable tax rate. The large expenditures under some administrations were necessary for the accomplishment of great and beneficial improvements, but the debt incurred had to be met, and several of our worthy mayors are entitled to the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," for having reduced, within reasonable limits, the city debt.

In matters financial no city enjoys a better credit, and in every period of financial depression our bonds have been accepted at a premium. The property of the city yearly increases in value, and permits liberal appropriations for all our municipal needs.

Forty years practically covers Somerville's history as a city. From a town population of about 16,000 it has grown to about 80,000. The valuation, then \$29,000,000, has increased to \$67,000,000. Somerville has outstripped any Eastern city, except Boston, in growth of population. It has been a substantial growth, and has yet opportunity for a much larger number of people. Forty years ago there was \$800,000 worth of public property. To-day there is \$5,500,000 worth. Then there was spent for schools \$70,000; now \$400,000. There were 3,000 pupils in the schools; now there are 13,000. The public library was opened with 2,300 volumes, and now has 118,000. Practically without parks forty years ago, we have now sixty acres of such land, several as playing grounds, yet marking in enduring form historic spots of interest to all Americans.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER III.

Mayor—Aldermen—Assessors—Board of Health—Police Department—Street Department—Fire Department—Public Library—Water and Other Departments—What They Do for the Good of Property Owners and Residents.

The civic organization of a city in a large degree reflects the character and establishes the reputation of the place. Through such organization is conceived and worked out all things necessary for the convenience, health, comfort, and protection of its people.

Somerville is especially favored with skilled officials, well-defined rules of conduct, and wisely enforces all rules, ordinances, and laws, giving entire satisfaction to all good citizens within its borders.

MAYOR.

The Mayor, elected annually by the voters, has the right to recommend to the legislative board, has supervision of the departments, veto power of orders passed by the Aldermen, and the power of appointment of all city officials, except those elected by the Board of Aldermen. The city since its establishment has had for mayor men of probity, honor, far-seeing, earnest, honest, aggressive, fearless, who served well the public interests, and our present Mayor, Hon. Charles A. Burns, is no exception to the list of distinguished and able men who have served as our chief magistrate. Fred E. Warren is a most efficient secretary to the Mayor.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen consists of twenty-one men, three from each of the seven wards of the city. One from each of the wards is annually elected by all the voters and two elected by the voters of the ward. The board annually elects a president to preside over its deliberations. The board meets twice



each month, unless called in special session by the Mayor or its president, and receives communications and recommendations from other city officials, petitions, makes appropriations, confirms or rejects appointments, and is truly representative of the people. It has control of all municipal expenses, except those of the Health Department, Public Library, and School Department.

CITY CLERK.

The City Clerk, Frederic W. Cook, also acts as clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and is a member of the Registrars of Voters. He has a finely-equipped office at city hall, with courteous and active assistants. His department issues all licenses and permits, records births, marriages, and deaths, enrolls voters and prepares the list of the same, besides performing all duties consistent with his office as clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

CITY MESSENGER.

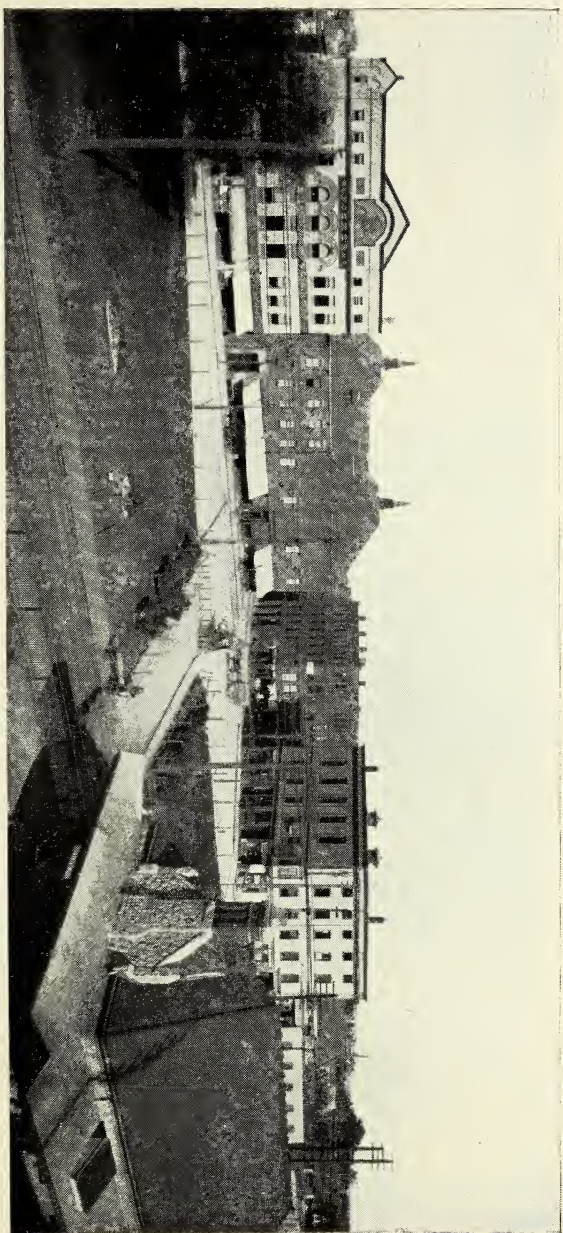
Jairus Mann was appointed as city messenger in 1872, and held the position continuously, every mayor having made him his first appointee until 1900, after which he was unanimously elected by the Board of Aldermen. He died a few months previous to the issue of this book. His position brought him in contact with every city official since the date of his first appointment, and his genial manner, courteous aid, and faithful service won for him the respect and good will of all who knew him. The duties of city messenger are indicated by the title of the office. The present messenger is Fred E. Hanley.

CITY AUDITOR.

The auditor's department, while clerical in character, keeps the accounts of the city and a record of all appropriations and bills. This is an ably conducted department, under the direction of Clarence T. Bruce.

CITY TREASURER.

City Treasurer Joseph S. Pike, who is also collector of taxes, heads one of the most important departments of the city. The records of this office show \$5,500,000 of public property,



GILMAN SQUARE

a net funded debt of about \$1,500,000, real estate and personal valuation of \$67,392,566, and 22,414 polls at \$2 each. Tax rate, \$19.10 on \$1,000 of valuation.

The total cash disbursement now amounts annually to about \$2,625,000. The appropriations the present year were as follows:—

GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Board of Aldermen, Clerk of Committees, Executive Department, Assessors' Department, City Clerk's Department, Law Department, City Messenger's Department, Engineering Department, Public Buildings Department, and Election Expenses, \$74,212.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—Police Department, \$99,200; Fire Department, \$98,300; Military, rifle range expenses, \$300; Weights and Measures Department, \$2,400; Electrical Department, \$8,750.

FORESTRY—Extermination of insect pests and care of trees, \$6,250.

HEALTH—Health Department, \$9,800; Inspection of Animals and Provisions, \$1,250; Inspection of Milk and Vinegar, \$1,700; Inspection of School Children, \$1,550; Vital Statistics, \$2,250; Contagious and Tuberculosis Hospitals, \$15,500.

SANITATION—Sewer Maintenance, \$13,100; Refuse Disposal, \$73,900; Street Cleaning, \$23,000.

HIGHWAYS—Highway Maintenance, \$32,000; Sidewalk Maintenance, \$4,000; Street Sprinkling, \$31,000; Street Lighting, \$54,500.

CHARITIES—Support of Poor, \$25,000; Somerville Hospital, for caring for the sick poor, \$5,000.

SOLDIERS' BENEFITS—Relief, military aid, state aid, burials, \$40,650.

EDUCATION—School Contingent, \$32,000; Maintenance School Buildings, \$64,000; School Teachers' Salaries, \$303,500.

LIBRARIES—Central Library and all of its branches, \$38,050.

RECREATION—Parks and Playgrounds, Bathhouse, and Memorial Day, \$15,825.

UNCLASSIFIED—Municipal Documents and Contingent Fund, \$2,000.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS—Interest, \$80,000; Reduction of Funded Debt, \$166,000.

WATER WORKS—Metropolitan Water Assessment and all other expenses in connection with the Water Department, \$166,640.

The city pays a county tax of \$59,591, and state taxes, including State Tax, Metropolitan Sewer Assessment, Grade Crossing and Bridge Assessment, \$202,970.

CITY SOLICITOR.

Frank W. Kaan, Esq., is city solicitor. His department takes care of all the legal business of the city, is called to furnish legal opinions to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, conducts suits when necessary in behalf of the city, and defends the city in all claims or suits for damages.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

John S. Hayes, once our librarian, declared: "It cannot be disputed that to a very large degree a public library is the focus-point of the intelligence of a community. Of course the value must depend upon the character of its contents and the methods employed to bring it into touch with all classes of people. A public library is not meant for those of exceptional culture only, nor must it merely meet the uncultured taste of those whose lack of experience would make them satisfied with works of a weak if not vicious character. It is for the steady, if necessary, the slow uplifting of those who need, in every station in life, that enlightenment of mind which will make them appreciate the ennobling resources of mental culture, refinement, and ambition." This indicates the solid foundation upon which our library has been built.

From its commencement the Somerville Public Library has been under the direction and within the control of men of education and refinement. Edgar E. Edgerly took the earliest and most active interest in its establishment, and a committee as early as 1869 took measures to secure its establishment. The citizens in town meeting November 17, 1871, adopted the suggestions and plans of the committee. As the town was

then about entering into a city form of government, it remained for the city council, October 21, 1872, to elect a board of trustees consisting of nine members. The trustees organized November 14, and elected Isaac Pitman librarian. The library opened for the delivery of books to the public May 1, 1873, in a small room on the lower floor of the city hall. It had a list of 2,384 volumes, and of that number 715 volumes were con-



SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

tributed by thirty-six public-spirited citizens. From that time until the present, the library has been sustained by yearly appropriations and the receipts from dog licenses.

The present library building was erected in 1884-1885, and since that time has been improved and enlarged. A few months before the issue of this book, the city secured from Andrew Carnegie a promise of \$80,000, and will add to that amount \$45,000, for a new building to be erected at the corner

of Highland avenue and Walnut street, quite near the location of the present library building. Upon the completion of this new building, the present building will be devoted to the use of city departments requiring increased accommodations. There has been erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie a branch library building at West Somerville. This building is ornamental and splendidly equipped. Branch reading rooms have been opened in every important centre of the city. The interest taken in the library since its beginning and the use made of it may be indicated by the last published figures, which show 117,674 volumes (in main and branch libraries), with a total circulation of 489,363.

The present splendid condition of the library is due to the energy of Sam Walter Foss, who was elected librarian to succeed John S. Hayes in 1898, and who continued in the position until his death February 26, 1911. Mr. Foss was a man of sweet and gentle nature and pleasing ways. As a poet, as a public librarian, and through his unselfish, kindly, and winning personality, he had a host of friends. His several books of songs and ballads have been widely read and greatly enjoyed. His writings as a newspaper man and as an author have cheered the despondent, brought faith to those who had lost trust and confidence, amused the many who have read his wit, and aroused his earnest readers to the duty of doing something helpful. Through his readings, writing, and services as librarian, he became one of the best and most widely known citizens of Somerville. Under his masterly supervision the library grew to be the second in New England in point of circulation. It had been his constant endeavor to place the books of the library in reach of everybody. He inaugurated the plan of allowing the public free access to the book stacks, in order that they might select the books desired. Many of his novel and useful methods of library administration have been copied by a large number of New England and other libraries. Our library so ably administered by him is to-day a monument to his energy, ability, and devotion.

The present librarian is Drew B. Hall, and under his direction the library will retain its present rank and prestige. The

trustees, men of prominence and high business standing, serve without pay, and are entitled to the thanks of all citizens who are in any way interested in the library. The board of trustees includes: Thomas M. Durell, M. D. (chairman), J. Frank Wellington, Frederick W. Parker, William L. Barber, Rev. Charles L. Noyes, Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, Charles M. Ambrose, George Whiting, and William H. Dolben.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

The present members of the Board of Assessors are: George W. Perkins (chairman), Nathan H. Reed, Winsor L. Snow, Harry Van Iderstine, and George E. Elliott (secretary). This is a most important branch of our municipal organization, and sets a value upon every piece of real estate and all personal property subject under state laws to taxation. Upon the estimate furnished for meeting expenses of all municipal requirements, they annually fix the tax rate. That this board has escaped factious opposition in all the years of our city life is sufficient evidence that the men selected for this important arm of the public service have been well versed in values, and impartial and fair in their treatment of those who pay taxes.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Somerville from its earliest history has given evidence of its interest in matters pertaining to the health of its inhabitants, and has been lavish in its expenditures of money to promote the best of sanitary conditions. Ample sewers have been constructed to care for every foot of our territory, and under the direction of an intelligent, efficient, and aggressive Board of Public Health, rules have been made and enforced for the abatement of any nuisance which may arise. This city will not tolerate offensive conditions in bakeries; damp cellars are looked after; where cows are kept the conditions must be cleanly; defective drains are immediately corrected; drainage into cellars prevented; fish offal is quickly cared for; food cannot be exposed to dust; hens and other fowl must be properly housed; premises cannot be kept dirty; rubbish must be taken from cellars; stagnant water must not be allowed to pollute

the surface in any locality, and many other matters likely to promote the public health are enforced. In order to keep cows, swine, goats, hens, etc., and to collect grease, first a permit must be obtained. Peddlers are licensed by the board after a statement from the sealer of weights and measures showing that their scales and measures are correct. Then each month they are required to present their vehicles at the police station to be inspected by an agent of the board.

The collection of garbage is done under the direction of the board at the expense of the city. Table waste must be kept in covered receptacles, which are frequently emptied by city employees.

The board keeps a record of deaths and their causes. Physicians are required to report to it immediately diseases dangerous to the public health. Since 1907 the board has had medical inspection of schools, and the value of the system has been fully demonstrated. Children unfit for school have been sent home with a slip advising that the family physician be consulted. The school buildings are monthly inspected, and every precaution taken to insure proper and healthful conditions. Their last published report will show that the year previous 1,032 children were sent home.

The board has under its direction a hospital for contagious diseases and a tuberculosis hospital. The bacteriological department is one of the important ones. The board has an expert in plumbing, the inspector of buildings having the granting of licenses to plumbers. There is also an inspector of animals and provisions, and under his observation comes fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables. Somerville is one of the largest quarantine stations for the export of animals in the United States. Under this department fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables unfit for food are condemned and destroyed.

The department of inspection of milk, like all other departments under the board, is carried on in the interest of our people without fear or favor. Somerville inhabitants consume about 23,000 quarts of milk daily, supplied by 110 milkmen directly to the consumer, or through 472 stores licensed to sell milk. The members of the Board of Health are: Wesley T.

Lee, M. D. (chairman), William P. French, and Jackson Caldwell.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

"The poor ye have always with you," and Somerville is no exception to any other community. A liberal appropriation is made when necessary for the support of the poor. The money is expended under the direction of a board of overseers of the poor, consisting of Henry F. Curtis (chairman), Albert W. Edmands, and Philip Koen. They have a secretary and general agent. The city physician, C. Clark Towle, M. D., is under their direction, and the warden and matron of the city home. The board expends annually about \$16,000 for fuel, food, etc., and about \$3,000 to other cities and towns for the support of poor having a settlement in Somerville. There are only thirty-one inmates at the city home. Dependents upon city charity are few when compared with our total population.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

This department is in charge of John H. Dusseault, and has every facility for carrying on its work, and under its energetic chief sees to it that those who deal in commodities sold by weight have their scales and balances up to the graduated standard, and that their measures hold the quantity determined by the official standard. The administration of this office has given great public satisfaction.

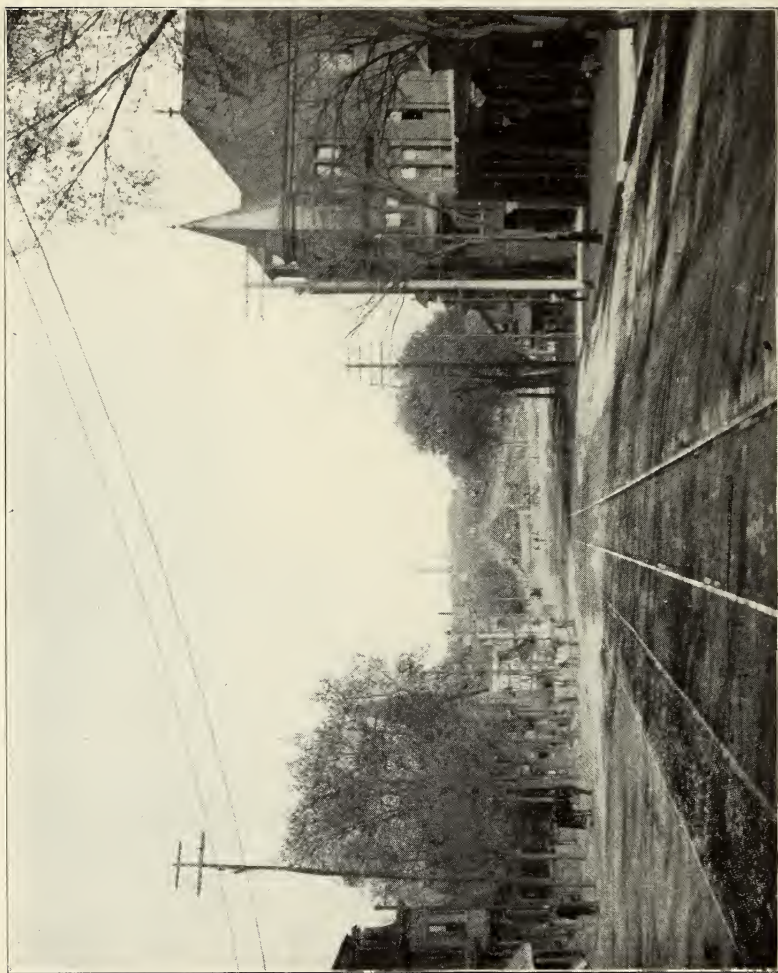
CITY ENGINEER.

This department is presided over by Ernest W. Bailey. The engineering department has many details of work, comprising surveys, estimates, lines, grades, titles, plans, etc., in connection with sewers, highways, sidewalks, bridges, abolishment of grade crossings, water works, public grounds and parks; establishing street lines and grades; copying plans; locating telephone poles and conduits; erecting stone bounds, and other work of like character. The city engineer is consulted on all work where the advice of a civil engineer would be of service, and all plans for any work upon or under streets must have his approval. Subject to the direction of this de-

partment, public grounds and parks have been laid out and beautified. Our parks and ways reflect the high intelligence of this department, while the unseen work has indicated engineering ability of a high order.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Asa B. Prichard is street commissioner, and has charge of the construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, and management of ways, streets, sidewalks, and bridges; also, the setting out and care of shade trees, the suppression of moths and beetles that are injurious to the trees, and the supervision of street sprinkling. This department keeps up to date in matters of modern construction of streets, and was the first to use tarvia as a road binder. Our streets give evidence of the intelligence and ability of this department. Some idea of the magnitude of its work may be gleaned from the last published report, which shows these facts: The city ledge is worked summer and winter, the steam drill working 273 days. The stone crushing plant worked 257 days, producing 8,769 tons of crushed stone, which was not enough for our needs, and 3,285 tons had to be purchased under contract. All streets, both public and private, were cleaned spring and fall, and paved streets swept as often as necessary. In all the public squares and along prominent highways push cart men sweep up the dirt. Cleanliness of streets is enforced by this department. There are a number of bridges, and this department keeps them in excellent repair. Two hundred and fifty trees were set out, and fifty-eight dead and dangerous trees were removed. Spraying of trees prevents the ravages of insect pests, and everything is done to retain our beautiful shade trees. Street sprinkling is done by this department either with water, oil, or tar. This branch of the work is self-supporting, as it is paid for by abutters. The department uses three steam road rollers; has laid many yards of granolithic sidewalks at the low cost of \$1.51 per square yard; keeps streets free from snow and ice during the winter months; issues permits for the opening of streets by individuals and companies. There are seventy-six miles of public streets and twenty miles of private



VIEW LOOKING DOWN BROADWAY. BUNKER HILL MONUMENT IN THE BACKGROUND

streets, or a total length of ninety-six miles, under the watchful care of this department. The suggestion carried out in constructing street railroads on a concrete base with paving blocks grouted is an improvement greatly appreciated by residents along street car lines. There has been transferred from the Board of Health Department to this department the collection of ashes and rubbish. The department is doing this work well, collections being made each week.

The commissioner shows gratification over his successful experience with tarvia macadam, which produces such excellent results at a cost of eighty-two cents per square yard. His formula for tarvia macadam construction is as follows: "Shape up the street to sub-grade by filling or excavating, roll the sub-grade, spread and roll four inches to six inches of egg stone, spread and roll two inches of nut stone, fill all voids with hot tarvia from the tank, spread pea stone as quickly as possible, and roll with steam roller until macadam becomes a solid mass."

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Walter T. Littlefield is the present commissioner of public buildings. He is also inspector of buildings, and annually inspects about 1,500 buildings in process of construction. He issues many plumbing permits each year. Under this department school hygiene is an important work in the interest of teachers and pupils, and includes sanitation, heating and ventilation, lighting, drinking fountains, dirt control, color scheme, and temperature supervision. This department has provided every school building with some form of a flushing sanitary system that must be kept in a healthy condition. There are twenty-five heating and ventilating systems requiring constant attention and a large amount of fuel. The method of installing bubbling drinking fountains, in its important effect, originated with our present commissioner, since which time the laws of our state require their use in all school buildings. This department uses the best-known method of dust control and has studied the color scheme, so that schoolrooms shall be pleasing to the eyes of pupils, as well as non-injurious to the sight. The department keeps a daily record of the temperature of every

schoolroom, and any extraordinary variation of temperature is remedied. This department superintends all changes made in public buildings, and has charge of our bathing beach and polling booths.

COMMISSIONER OF ELECTRIC LINES AND LIGHTS.

Walter I. Fuller, as commissioner, inspects electrical wiring in all buildings in the city. He attends to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the fire and police alarm system. He has supervision and inspection of poles and wires on the streets, underground conduits and wires, and street lighting. Under his ever watchful eye wiring by incompetent persons is prevented, and good work is demanded that electrical apparatus may be safe for consumers of electricity and properly insulated to prevent fire. The fire alarm system is always kept in first-class repair, and careful attention is given to the condition of poles and wires of electric light, railroad, and telephone companies. Attention is also given to the 500 arc and 758 incandescent electric street lights that our reputation as a finely-lighted city shall at all times be maintained.

WATER COMMISSIONER.

Frank E. Merrill, as the water commissioner, has charge of our water works. The entire population is on lines of pipe and supplied with pure water. The highest building elevation in the city is 145 feet, and the lowest is thirteen feet. The system is adequate for all our needs, manufacturing or domestic.

Previous to the introduction of the Metropolitan water supply, Somerville had always been dependent upon neighboring municipalities for its water. The first company to do a water business here was the Cambridge Aqueduct Company in 1837. In 1861 an act of the legislature enabled Charlestown to take the Mystic Lake water, and authorized that city to sell its surplus water to towns through which the pipes passed. A large portion of these works were located in Somerville, and became then the means of Somerville's supply. The reservoir

was located on College Hill, and the pipes leading therefrom supplied Charlestown and the distributing pipes of Somerville. In the process of time this supply became polluted because of population and manufacturing plants upon the water shed. The state took the water of the south branch of the Nashua river from a point in the town of Clinton, Mass., and conveyed the same to the inhabitants of the so-called Metropolitan district, of which Somerville is an important factor. The streams which unite in West Boylston to form the south branch of the Nashua river take their rise on the easterly and southerly slopes of Mt. Wachusett in the central part of the state. A storage reservoir was located in Clinton, which wiped out a thriving town, four cotton mills, four churches, six school-houses, and nearly seven miles of railroad, and required 1,711 inhabitants to seek other homes. The reservoir is nearly eight miles long, two miles wide, with a shore line of thirty-five miles, its surface 6.56 square miles, forming the largest body of fresh water in Massachusetts. The water is conveyed from the reservoir through an aqueduct to Chestnut Hill reservoir. From this point, to supply the North Metropolitan district, of which Somerville is a part, the water flows through pipes to Spot Pond in Stoneham, which serves as an equalizing and distributing reservoir. On the line of one of these mains, near Spot Pond, is a pumping station for the entire northern high-service district. From this the highlands of our city derive their water supply, and the lower sections are served direct by forty-eight-inch pipes, one passing through Willow avenue in West Somerville, and the other through Union square and Walnut street, on their way to Spot Pond.

Starting with two and a half miles of pipe, nineteen fire hydrants, and twenty stop-gates in 1868, the city now has ninety-five miles of pipe, 1,140 hydrants, 1,469 stop-gates, and about 6,500 water meters for individual consumers. The Metropolitan supply is of good quality and ample. Its use has been unrestricted since its introduction, notwithstanding an extremely dry year, which caused a shortage in the water supply of many places. It is estimated that the supply of water would be ample if there was a drought for several years.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Under the leadership of Chief Charles A. Kendall, the police department is a well-disciplined and efficient force for the protection of our city. Like other departments of the city, it grows in numbers and importance as the years recede. It is in many respects a model organization, and enjoys the confidence of all good citizens and the fear of law breakers.

In 1865 a police board was formed, with Town Constable Horace B. Runey as chairman, and Jairus Mann, who had been a constable from 1858. September 6, 1867, Robert R. Perry, now captain of police, and James Hanley were appointed permanent night watch. The force was reorganized in 1871 and enlarged to thirteen men. Upon the organization of the first city government, in 1872, Melville C. Parkhurst was appointed chief of police, holding the position until 1908, when he was retired on a pension. February 1, 1873, Robert R. Perry was made captain of police, which rank he has held uninterruptedly to the present time, with the distinction of being the oldest officer, in point of service, in the department. The office of lieutenant was created in 1875. In 1877 the police force was twenty-four men. September 1, 1888, the police signal system was established. The emergency ambulance was introduced in 1894. An act of the legislature of 1895 limits the reserve force to ten, and the regular force is recruited from this number when necessary. The present force consists of a chief, captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, one inspector, fifty-eight patrolmen, eight reserve officers, and three patrol drivers. The Somerville Police Relief Association, of which all the men upon the regular force are members, was organized in 1872, and was incorporated December 19, 1881.

Somerville has always been comparatively free from crime, chiefly because it is a residential place of God-fearing and law-abiding people, where the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by an overwhelming public sentiment, and the police department enforces the liquor laws as well as all other laws. Until 1854 criminal cases were taken to Charlestown or to East Cambridge for trial. From 1854 until 1872 Francis Tufts was trial justice, and for many years cases were tried in his office, corner of Medford and Washington streets. In 1861 the court

was removed to what had been the schoolhouse on the corner of Prospect street and Somerville avenue. A police court was established April 23, 1872. Court was held in a room in the city hall until the completion of the police building on Bow



POLICE STATION, BOW STREET

street, in 1875. This structure, erected at a cost of about \$50,000, furnished, was for the accommodation of the police department, the police court, the Somerville Light Infantry, and the overseers of the poor, and contained a large hall for ward and city purposes. The police court is at present presided over by Judge L. Roger Wentworth.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1838 one fire engine had been generously given this section, then Charlestown, the "Mystic No. 6," it being the cast-off "tub" of Company No. 6, of the peninsula, which then be-

came No. 7. A wooden structure was built for this hand engine at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets. It was a small machine fed with buckets. Its company of thirty-five members included most of the then prominent citizens of Som-

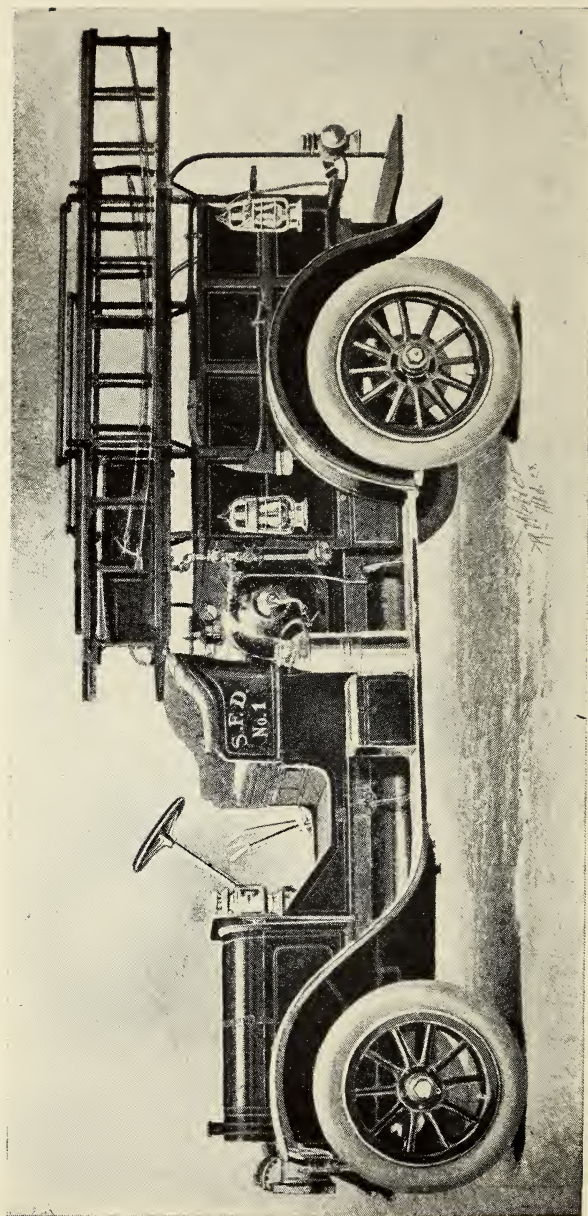


CENTRAL FIRE STATION

erville. After repeated efforts, in 1849 the new "crack Hunne-
man tub" was purchased and christened Somerville No. 1, and
"Mystic 6" was sold as junk for \$33. In 1850 an act of the
legislature was passed "to establish a fire department in the
town of Somerville." The department organized with Nathan
Tufts as its first chief engineer. In 1853 the first engine com-

pany demanded a raise of pay from \$1.50 a year to \$1 per month, per man, that an entertainment fund might be established. The selectmen hesitated over such a large outlay, and the company went out of business, although it is recorded of them that they stood ready for service, in case of emergency, as if their names had still been carried on the pay-roll. In about a year the selectmen yielded to their demands, and the pioneer strike was ended. In those days there was much rivalry and exciting contests when "tubs" of neighboring towns came here to test the power of their hand engines with ours. In 1865 David A. Sanborn and Jairus Mann were sent by the town to New York, where they purchased our first hose carriage, and "Liberty Hose Company No. 1" came into existence. March 30, 1866, the volunteer system was abolished, and May 26, 1866, a steam fire engine, the first built by Hunneman & Co., arrived. Frank O. Hudson was chosen foreman of the company organized in connection with the new engine. Winter Hill Hose Company No. 2, originally named "Carlton," was organized December 1, 1869. In 1867 an independent company was formed, Caleb A. Page, foreman, to run the hook and ladder truck, bought in 1863. Since 1870 there have been, as in all other departments, notable increases in the personnel and equipment of the fire department.

There are now eight fire stations, located and equipped as follows: The Central fire station, 261 Medford street—One third size Metropolitan engine, hose wagon, chemical engine, relief hose wagon. Engine 2, corner of Broadway and Cross street—One Silsby engine, hose wagon, combination ladder truck and chemical. Union-square station, Union square—Ladder truck, combination hose and chemical wagon, relief wagon, Silsby engine. Engine No. 4, corner of Highland avenue and Grove street—Silsby engine, hose wagon. Hose No. 5, 651 Somerville avenue—Combination hose and chemical wagon. Engine No. 6, Teele square—One Metropolitan engine, combination hose and chemical wagon. Ladder No. 3, 265 Highland avenue—Ladder truck, automobile combination chemical and hose. Hose No. 2, Marshall street, near Broadway—Combination hose and chemical wagon. The manual



AUTOMOBILE COMBINATION CHEMICAL AND HOSE TRUCK

force consists of sixty-three permanent men, forty-one call-men, and one relief driver. There are forty-four horses and about 12,000 feet of hose. The department has a pension roll the expense of which is about \$2,500 annually. For equipment and efficiency it compares favorably with any other fire department in the state.

The present chief of the fire department is Sewall M. Rich, who became chief in 1908, having succeeded James R. Hopkins, retired, who had served as chief since 1872. Chief Rich has been most successful, and it is no reflection upon the brave, fearless, and most worthy citizen who preceded him for thirty-six years, to say that, under his direction, a new and better condition prevails. New ideas of equipment, of methods, and of purposes have brought the department nearly to the highest possible point of efficiency. The excellent discipline of the department, its snap and energy in action, and its superior work indicate worthy leadership by the chief and loyalty on the part of every member of the department.

SOMERVILLE'S LIGHT, POWER, AND HEATING

ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTING.

The street lighting system of Somerville contributes in a very large measure to the impression visitors to the city get of its up-to-dateness. To the residents of the city who have occasion to move about through the city streets at night and in all kinds of weather, perhaps the electric lighting service furnished by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has become a matter-of-fact convenience. We never think of the conveniences of our sight, our hearing, or the use of our hands until we are deprived of their perfect enjoyment and use; but the moment their service is disturbed we notice it and are greatly inconvenienced. Not often nowadays is the electric street lighting of Somerville disturbed or interrupted, because the Boston Edison Company has taken such great pains to insure its certainty and stability; therefore, the open appreciation of it is left largely to the city's visitors.

The Boston Edison Company has been furnishing the electric lighting service, both for streets and for commercial purposes, in Somerville since 1905. From the first the company has been interested in the improvement of the service, and up to the present year, 1912, has spent in Somerville over \$225,000 to make the service reliable, furnish it along lines and under conditions that meet the best business requirements of the city, and to supply mechanical conveniences that make possible a greater amount of illumination and a steady reduction of the cost of current to the city, both for its street lighting and the lighting of its municipal buildings, and for the commercial customers who use so much electricity for power and light.

The Boston Edison Company has kept the street lighting system of Somerville strictly up-to-date, and has only recently put in a large equipment of new fixtures for incandescent street lights at a cost of over \$20,000, and has also introduced on Broadway a new system of luminous, or Magnetite, electric arc lighting. Along the entire length of Broadway, from the Charlestown line to the Arlington line, three and one-half miles, these luminous arc lamps are now burning, and the result is that this important thoroughfare is turned into a brilliant highway at night. In addition to furnishing these new fixtures and these new types of lamps, the company has also changed the incandescent lamps and increased the candle power from twenty-five to forty candle power. This remarkable increase has been made, as well as all the other improvements, at the same time that the rate has been steadily reduced.

Few people realize what a great economy, what a great protection, what a great source of safety a good, reliable, ample electric lighting service is for the people of the city. It might be enough to think merely of the facility with which people can move to and fro upon the streets without danger of falling—of being always able to see their way. This really is only a minor consideration. Ample illumination prevents crime, because no one hates a light like a law-breaker. Gloomy places and black alleys in which footpads and loiterers can lurk are no longer the common thing. Of course, no city can be made in every nook and corner as bright as day, but Somerville has gone a long way toward that excellent state.

Then, too, good lighting contributes much to the safety of traffic in the night-time. Doctors called on urgent cases at night appreciate being able to drive through lighted streets; ambulances summoned to care for the injured and the dying do not have to slacken pace, but can rush with all speed at night, as well as in day-time—indeed, with greater speed, because the streets are clearer and the light is bright. The milkman on his early morning rounds need not stumble and clatter about his work. In some towns not as up-to-date as the city of Somerville, and where the all-night lighting service is not used, special provision is made for lighting the streets at the time the milkmen start on their rounds. Somerville does not have to have this special service, because it has the best service every night. Firemen whirling through the streets on urgent calls at night appreciate good lighting. The absence of proper lighting on the streets has sometimes meant disaster and the crippling of business. But with the electric lighting service Somerville secures, such dangers are practically avoided.

Nothing inspires more confidence, stimulates the growth of the city and the increase of business, both in manufacturing and on commercial lines, like good lighting and plenty of it—and the streets of Somerville are certainly finely equipped.

CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

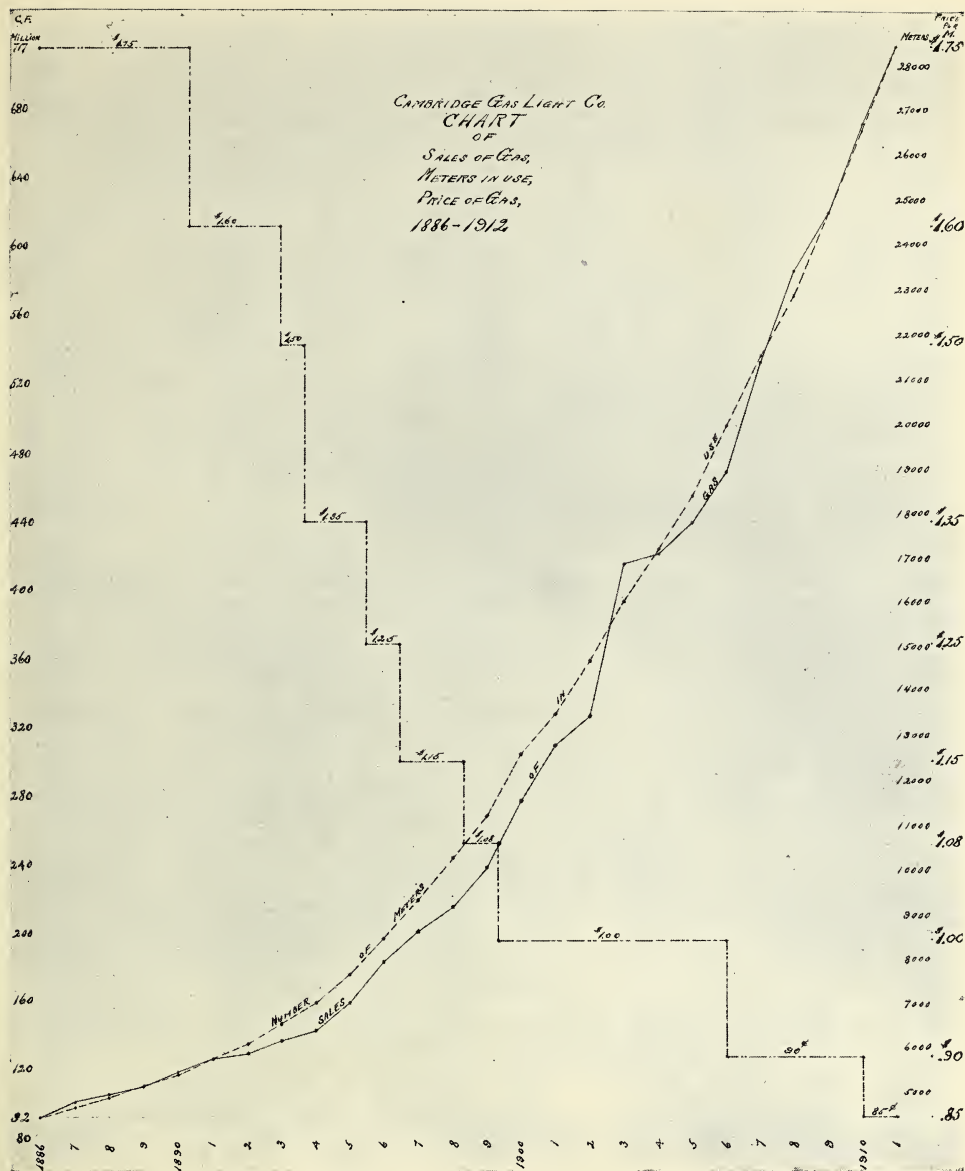
The Cambridge Gas Light Company ministers to the needs of all that part of Somerville which lies south of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and is one of the most efficient, enterprising, and accommodating public service corporations in Massachusetts. It realizes its responsibility to its territory, and in every reasonable way seeks to give the best service at the lowest price, and is generous in its extensions and improvement of the service.

The Cambridge Gas Light Company was incorporated in 1852, the charter bearing date of March 15 of that year, almost exactly sixty years ago. The formation of this company was largely due to the personal efforts of Estes Howe, Isaac Livermore, Charles C. Little, and Gardiner G. Hubbard, men whose names are closely connected with the development and growth

of Cambridge in other lines of public service. Estes Howe was the first treasurer of the company, and served continuously for nearly thirty-five years until his death in 1887. The first president of the company was John H. Blake, who served until 1864, followed by Gardiner G. Hubbard till 1867, Abijah E. Hildreth till 1877, John M. Tyler till 1886, D. U. Chamberlin till 1897, Quincy A. Vinal till 1904, and since then by W. A. Bullard. Following Estes Howe, Adolph Vogl served the company as treasurer from 1887 to 1897, and since then the position has been held by Albert M. Barnes.

The paid-up capital of the company is \$1,440,000, and it operates one of the largest and best-equipped plants in Massachusetts. The officers are: President, Willard A. Bullard; treasurer and general manager, Albert M. Barnes; directors, W. A. Bullard, Daniel G. Tyler, Stanley B. Hildreth, Henry Endicott, George A. Sawyer, Arthur C. Whitney, and Edward W. Hutchins. John P. Kennedy is superintendent, and Theodore Erhard is assistant superintendent of the company's plant.

Somerville is fortunate in having this important public utility managed by men so largely and so long identified with local interests, instead of by outsiders, who would have no local pride in giving good service to the community. Mr. Bullard has been a very familiar figure in our midst for two generations, and has been associated with many of the leading industries of the locality. He has also taken an active interest in its philanthropies, and given freely of his services in humanitarian work. Hundreds have sought his advice and assistance, and always found him patient, sympathetic, and helpful. Mr. Endicott was for many years the head of a large and prosperous business, employing many men, and is highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hildreth and Mr. Sawyer are lifelong residents and property owners in the community, and Mr. Tyler, though now a resident of Lexington, was brought up and educated in Cambridge, and his father, Colonel John M. Tyler, was president of the company from 1877 to 1886. Mr. Barnes has lived in Cambridge for thirty-five years, and prior to his connection with the Gas Light Company was more or less identified with the affairs of the city,



serving nine years as a member of the school board, and completing recently his twenty-years' service as a member of the trustees of the public library. On his shoulders, as general manager, falls the active direction of the company's affairs.

The company's works were at first located on the Charles river, at the foot of Ash street, Old Cambridge, and remained there until 1871, when they were removed to the present location on the Broad Canal at Third street, near Broadway. The early records of the company do not give any detailed reports of the volume of business, but in 1860 the company had 1,531 meters in use, and manufactured 18,870,000 feet of gas during that year. The price of gas was \$3.50 per thousand feet, with a deduction of fifty cents per thousand feet to those who used 75,000 feet in any one year. Amount of coal used that year was 2,100 tons. For the year ending June 30, 1911, there were 29,465 meters in use; the sales of gas amounted to 717,000,000 feet; the price of gas was eighty-five cents per thousand feet, and the quantity of coal carbonized was 43,000 tons. After July 1, 1912, the price of gas will be eighty cents per thousand feet.

In the year 1885 all the gas companies in Massachusetts were placed in charge of a commission, to which annual returns are made, and from those returns has been compiled a chart, herewith printed, showing, in a concise form, the growth of the Cambridge company during the past twenty-five years, the first return to the commission being for the year ending June 30, 1886.

It is to be noted that the increase in the use of gas has been very rapid, as the price has reached and dropped below \$1.25 per thousand feet; statistics due, undoubtedly, to its use for fuel as well as for lighting. Gas is used very largely now for cooking and heating, not only in our homes, but in factories and stores, because of its cheapness, convenience, and cleanliness. In many of the apartment houses gas is the only fuel used in the kitchen, and a very large proportion of the single houses find the gas range or gas cooker a necessary adjunct to the coal range, especially in hot weather. It is also interesting to note from this chart that the increase in the number of

meters in the last two years has just about kept pace with the increase in the volume of sales, whereas one might naturally expect the increase in the use of gas would show an increased consumption per meter. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that, at the lower price, gas is now being used in small quantities by a great many people who formerly could not afford to use it at all; and the result is that a much larger number of people enjoy the comfort and convenience of gas for light and fuel than ever before. The coal used by the Cambridge company comes principally from Pennsylvania, and is brought to the company's dock in barges carrying 1,500 to 1,600 gross tons each, say 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 pounds. Some 40,000 to 45,000 tons are brought in annually.

Few large public service corporations have done so much for the communities in which they do business, and throughout its long career its motto has been to keep its service the best that modern facilities could secure, and at the same time reduce the price of its gas to a figure commensurate with a fair return on its investment. The public has been given the advantage of constantly lower rates, while the company's service was constantly being improved. For over half a century the Cambridge Gas Light Company has ministered to the needs of the city of Cambridge and a part of the city of Somerville. To keep pace with the expansion of these two great municipalities has been a hard task, but one which the company has met with marked success. The corporation has always been responsive to the idea that the interests of the community which it serves are identical with its own, and, meeting every new demand that modern science has created, the company stands to-day as a splendid example of twentieth century commercial enterprise. The company now has 153 miles of pipe in the streets of Cambridge and Somerville. It is constantly making extensions of its street mains where only a few customers reside, with the view to accommodate all who may desire gas for heating or lighting purposes, and this far-sighted policy in the long run has added greatly to its business and increased the good will in which the company is held on all sides.

No more modern plant in every detail of construction and equipment is to be found in this country than that of the Cambridge Gas Light Company. There is a long wooden shed for the storage of the company's supply of gas coal, with a capacity of 18,000 tons. A tower contains a new plant for discharging coal from barges, capable of unloading barges at the rate of 100 tons of coal per hour. Adjoining the coal shed is the new retort house, containing two stacks of ten benches of retorts. Each bench contains eight retorts for producing coal gas, and the daily capacity of the 160 retorts is estimated at 3,500,000 feet. This building is fitted with the latest machinery and appliances for handling coal and the removal of coke. There is also a water gas plant, with a daily capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet. The value of the Cambridge Gas Light Company to the local interests is quickly grasped in the fact that beyond its great service to the community in supplying gas, it pays annually \$53,000 in taxes. The yearly pay-roll of the company is \$173,000. From the foregoing it may be seen that the company is an important factor in our commercial and civic welfare. Operating a great and finely-equipped plant, maintaining extensive and thoroughly-stocked show rooms, and giving employment to a large force of employees, it wields a powerful influence for progress and prosperity in this section of New England.

CHARLESTOWN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

The Charlestown Gas and Electric Company is the successor of the Charlestown Gas Light Company, which was chartered in 1846 and was empowered to furnish gas in Somerville in 1853.

By a tacit agreement with the Cambridge Gas Light Company, it has furnished gas only to that part of Somerville which is north of the Boston & Lowell Railroad track.

It furnishes electricity only in the Charlestown district of Boston.

The gas works are on the Mystic river just outside of Somerville. During the last few years they have been almost entirely rebuilt and very much enlarged. The arduous manual

labor formerly attendant on the manufacture of coal gas has been almost entirely superseded by electrically-driven machinery, most of which was especially designed for these works, which thus are in the very forefront of modern practice.

This is the largest company in the United States which distributes pure coal gas without any contamination of water gas.

Owing to the small area of the territory supplied, the output of gas has not increased, as in the case of most of the companies in the state. There are now twelve companies selling more gas than this one. Out of these, only three are selling at a lower price. It is the aim of the management to give the very best possible service, and it welcomes the co-operation of its customers to that end.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENTS.

Somerville's first postal station was established in 1846, corner of Washington street and Somerville avenue. In 1859 another office was established corner of Perkins and Franklin streets, East Somerville. This office was discontinued in 1874. About 1860 an office was established near the corner of Marshall street and Broadway, and was discontinued in 1875. Our post-office became a part of the Boston postal district in 1873. In 1874 the amount of stamps sold did not exceed \$4,000. To-day it is in excess of \$100,000 a year. The money orders in 1874 totaled about \$5,000, and now they are over \$200,000 a year. The registered letters now exceed 50,000 a year. There are three sub-stations, each with a superintendent, as follows: Central station, Union square; West Somerville station, Davis square; Winter Hill station, Gilman square. Each office has clerks and letter-carriers, with a total in the city of twenty-eight clerks and sixty-five carriers. There are 142 street letter boxes, from which seven to eight collections are made daily. The letter-carriers make three to four trips each week day.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

CHAPTER IV.

Steam Railroads—Steamship Lines—Electric Railroads

The practicability of operating a railroad by steam having been demonstrated, the legislature of our state in June, 1830, granted the right to build a railroad from Boston to Lowell, Mass. This railroad was built through Somerville, and was opposed by all the property owners along its entire route. The road was opened in 1835, and since that time railroads have contributed more than any other single influence to change the character of New England inhabitants, and their social and political conditions. The most marked and immediate effect was to increase the importance of Boston as the centre of New England. As Somerville adjoins Boston, it has the transportation facilities of Boston, and, by its location, is nearer the terminals of many radiating railroads and steamship wharves than a larger part of Boston territory. There is no city in New England with better transportation facilities.

In 1836 the Charlestown branch was incorporated, it being at first what its name implies, a branch of the Lowell running to the wharves in Charlestown. It was extended to Fresh Pond, and was mainly used for the transportation of ice sent by vessels to places in the torrid zone. In 1842 its franchise was purchased by the Fitchburg Railroad. The first passenger station in Somerville was on the Lowell road, at its crossing with Washington street, the first on the Fitchburg at its crossing with Kent street; both are now gone. Altogether on the different lines of steam railroads there are now eight stations, as follows: North Somerville, Prospect Hill, Somerville, Somerville Highlands, Somerville Junction, Union Square, West Somerville, and Winter Hill.

In 1851 the Vermont Central was finished, which gave continuous railroad connection between Boston and Canada. The year 1845 saw the extension of the Boston & Maine through Somerville. The Grand Junction Railroad was built from the Eastern and Boston & Maine to the Fitchburg, and was opened

in 1851, and was later extended across Cambridge and the Charles river to the Albany Railroad. After considerable litigation it passed, in 1869, into the control of the Albany, and by reason of its connection with Western railroads the Grand Junction became the great feeder for European traffic. At this time there were no regular lines of steamers between Boston and foreign ports. They were soon established, however, and proved a success. Very near us, in Charlestown, are spacious wharves for the accommodation of steamships sailing to foreign



HIGHLANDS STATION, BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

ports. Here is a ferry slip to admit of freight cars being loaded upon scows and carried to railroad terminals or steamship wharves anywhere along the lines of Boston harbor.

The Eastern Railroad was extended from the town of Revere, through Chelsea, Everett, and Somerville to Boston in 1854. One of the principal factors in the phenomenal growth of West Somerville was the building of the Lexington and Arlington Railroad. The Lexington Railroad formerly branched from the Fitchburg not far from Fresh Pond, but in 1870 its route east of Alewife Brook was changed so as to connect with

the Lowell Railroad at Somerville Junction. Several years later the Massachusetts Central obtained its location over the Lowell and part of the Lexington branch, which meanwhile had been extended to Concord. All the steam railroads having locations through our city passed into the control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in 1910.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The first transportation of passengers in a railway car by horse power was over a track formerly belonging to the Fitchburg Railroad, between Harvard square, Cambridge, and Union square, Somerville, in 1843. In 1857 the Somerville Horse Railroad was formed, and the first track built under its charter ran from Union square to Charlestown, and was leased to the Middlesex road. In 1865 the legislature authorized the Somerville road to extend its tracks to West Somerville and through Bridge street to Cambridge street, East Cambridge, and these tracks were leased to the Cambridge road. The Middlesex road meanwhile had extended its lines through the Winter Hill district to Medford, and about 1880 the Charles River Railway built a track beginning at Summer street, Somerville, and extending through Cambridgeport into Boston, and also a track on Beacon street extending to North avenue, Cambridge. This was the total of the street railway tracks operating in Somerville in 1887, about six and one-half miles, at the time of the West End consolidation, and all were operated by horse power. The West End Street Railroad Company consolidation of the several railroads radiating from Boston, except the Lynn and Boston, now the Bay State Railroad, was the outgrowth of the West End Land Company, formed by Henry M. Whitney and others for the development of real estate in Boston and Brookline. In 1889 electricity was first introduced as a motive power for street cars, Mr. Whitney having introduced it after careful examination of its workings in Richmond, Va. It was first tried out in an underground conduit, between the tracks, on Boylston street, in 1889. A slot along the street between the rails permitted connection with the feed wire and motor of the car. The ever irrepressible small boy soon dis-

covered that there was fun in placing tin or wire in the slot in the street and grounding the electric current so as to hold up the cars, and for other reasons that system was deemed impracticable, and was abandoned. The overhead system, however, also tried out, proved successful, and is now in operation.

The West End soon after gaining control made many im-



ELEVATED RAILROAD TERMINAL STATION, SULLIVAN SQUARE

provements. Trips were increased, new cars added, better road beds, better rails and other equipments, the extension of its West Somerville line to Alewife brook, the Medford-street line to Magoun square, opening of a line from Highland avenue via Medford street and Somerville avenue to Boston. Recently a car line has been constructed through Mystic avenue which extends to the town of Stoneham, through the beautiful Middlesex Fells, a state reservation. Since those days, in 1895, the company became known as the Boston Elevated. A subway was opened through Boston and an elevated structure built to meet in the subway, one end reaching to Dudley street and the other to Sullivan square, Charlestown. This greatly

decreased the running time from Somerville to Dudley street in Boston. In 1908 the Washington-street tunnel through Washington street, Boston, was completed, and the Elevated connected therewith, giving better and quicker facilities. In 1910 the elevated structure was extended from Dudley street to Forest Hills, in Boston, and surveys and plans have been perfected for the extension of the elevated structure from Sullivan square to City square, Malden, Mass. At Sullivan square terminal station, Charlestown, Somerville passengers can be transferred, without charge, to Everett, Malden, and Medford, and here obtain cars for Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and places between; can go without charge over the elevated and through the tunnel or Tremont-street subway, or by surface cars, to Dudley street, and there be transferred to Milton, Franklin park, Dorchester, South Boston, and at the present terminus of the Elevated at Forest Hills can be transferred to surface cars for all points in that vicinity. By the means of an eight-cent check Somerville people can be carried by two rides to any suburb to which the cars of the Bay State Railroad run. With street railroads two ways into Boston and one via the city of Cambridge into Boston, Somerville advantages for getting into and out of Boston cannot be excelled.

The new viaduct built by the Boston Elevated Railroad, which parallels Craigie's bridge, was used for the first time for passengers June 1, 1912, and considerably decreased the running time of cars from Somerville into Boston by the way of East Cambridge. All cars over the new viaduct connect with transfer stations on the line of the Tremont-street subway in the city of Boston, and with the elevated at the North Union Station in Boston.

MANUFACTURERS AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER V.

Somerville has within its borders industries of great importance and ranks well at the head of the list of manufacturing cities of the state. These industries are diversified, cover almost every line of work, and several of them are of magnitude and splendid financial standing. As Somerville has many squares, each having a business centre, there are, in consequence, many small stores and business places.

Figures of capital invested, volume and amount of business done in Somerville are small when compared with our size and population, and are due to the fact that a large number of our business and working men are identified with Boston business enterprises. Many of our wealthy men are members of business firms, or conducting business enterprises in Boston, and many of our salaried men and wage earners are on the pay roll of Boston firms. From a purely local standpoint the value of goods made in Somerville is, in round numbers, \$24,000,000 a year, of which eighty-five per cent. are food preparations. In value of goods made in 300 of the largest cities of the United States Somerville ranks eighty, and thirteen in the list of our Massachusetts cities. There are eighty-seven manufacturers, of which sixty-three are private firms and twenty-four are corporations. In these eighty-seven manufacturing concerns there are 416 partners and stockholders. The capital invested amounts to \$13,000,000. The value of the stock used is \$26,846,000, and the value of the goods made is \$32,500,000. They employ on an average 4,238 men sixteen years and over, 398 women sixteen years and over, forty-one children under sixteen years of age. The total amount paid in wages in a year is \$2,200,000, the average yearly earnings of employees being \$511. They have 1,064 people on salaries, and their combined salaries amount to \$1,175,000, an average of \$1,096. They have as motive power forty-five steam engines, ten gas and gasoline engines, twenty-three electric motors, or all told, 4,118 horse power, besides renting 172 electric horse power.

In the trades there are 526 establishments with a total of individual owners, partners, and stockholders, 741. The capi-

tal invested amounts to \$1,780,000. The total value of goods sold annually, \$6,900,000. In the trades are 1,197 wage earners, and the amounts paid in wages weekly, \$12,592.44; average weekly wages, \$10.52. There is a salary list of fifty-five who are paid \$137 weekly, or an average of \$13.40.

There is a national bank, two trust companies, four savings banks, and three co-operative banks under conservative and careful management. That some idea may be had of the manufacturing and business interests, for the purpose of study and information of any who may seek to enter business here, we record the number of the more important, as follows: Three dealers in agricultural implements, forty-three apothecaries, six automobile garages, three wholesale beef concerns, eight blacksmiths, twenty boarding and lodging houses, fourteen boot and shoe dealers, twenty-five builders, twenty-five butter, eggs, and cheese merchants, nine carpet cleaning establishments, four caterers, two chiropodists, three cigar manufacturers, thirty-nine coal dealers, forty-one dentists, 145 dressmakers, thirty-eight dry goods dealers, ten electricians, seven employment offices, seventeen expresses, seventeen fish dealers, seven florists, six flour and grain dealers, two fresco painters, twenty-two fruit dealers, twenty furniture movers, six gas fitters, 246 grocers, twenty hardware dealers, seven harness makers, three hotels, three ice companies, thirty-one insurance agents, one iron foundry, seven jewelers, twenty-five junk dealers, nine laundries, five lumber dealers, twenty lunch rooms, three machine shops, ten master masons, forty-three milkmen, 112 nurses, six opticians, fifty-eight master painters, nine dealers in paints, oils, and glass, fifteen paper hangers, five photographers, 105 physicians, ten plasterers, thirty-seven plumbers, eleven printers, forty-six provision dealers, sixty-nine tailors, twenty-one undertakers, forty-four variety stores, twelve tin plate and sheet iron workers, five tin roofers, one large tube works, one typewriter key glasses manufacturer, five wall paper dealers, one whip manufacturer.

We now have considerable territory suitable for manufacturing or business purposes, which should attract the attention of wide-awake, progressive men. Special attention is called to the fact that the Mystic River, which borders our territory on

the north, in passing our city is a tide water stream, and affords an invaluable waterway to Boston harbor for bringing in supplies, or for the shipment of finished products. Much of the land along this water front is yet unoccupied and Somerville should see that manufacturers seeking locations where docks, or wharves, are desirable, are encouraged to locate here, as they can find no better place for business purposes.

Some of the more important of manufacturing and business interests are here presented:—

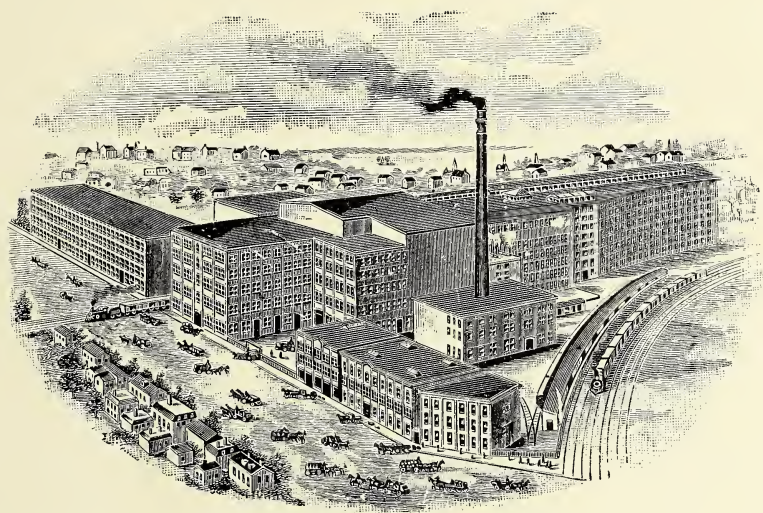


DERBY DESK COMPANY.

The Derby Desk Company of Boston, Mass., was established in 1870, and is the largest manufacturing industry in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of office furniture. Occupying ten acres of floor space, it has made and sold over two million desks, and designed special and artistic furniture for the principal banks, libraries, public institutions, and corporations throughout the United States. Derby Desk agencies are in all the large cities, with sales offices in Boston, New York, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis. The Derby Desk Company began in the upper stories of a small building on Beverly street, Boston, but was soon obliged to enlarge the salesroom and manufacturing facilities. Moving the store to Charlestown street, a factory was built in Cambridge. These quarters were quickly outgrown, and the store was enlarged, taking in the entire block. During 1887, the lot at the corner of Vernon and Central streets, Somerville, was selected as a suitable place for the factory, and a five-story wooden building was erected. Every few years thereafter, increasing business called for additional room, until the present enormous plant was built up. The company enjoys a reputation the world over for fine standard desks and office furniture.

NORTH PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY

This company conducts the city's greatest industry, a larger part of their product going abroad. The company is Somerville's largest tax-payer to the amount annually of about \$33,500. Nowhere east of Chicago is the slaughtering and packing business done on so large a scale, and nowhere in the world is there a cleaner or more sanitary plant. None but experts are at the heads of departments, men of ability and capacity tried out by long experience. The great business is handled with smoothness and precision, never a cog slipping in the great system, and wherever desirable improvements in machinery or methods are discovered they are adopted by this concern. When the pork, lard, sausages, hams, bacon, and shoulders are ready for distribution the name of the company is a guarantee of the best. When the system of government inspection went into effect it was found that the inspection by the company's officials was as rigid as that of the government, and between them both nothing unfit for consumption gets by. Cleanliness about the plant and all the tools and machinery is the basic principle. The buildings that constitute the plant are large, substantial brick buildings. The main building is devoted to the work of killing, cleaning, cutting, and preparing the meat, either for the immediate home market or for export. Another building is occupied by the wholesale market connected with the establishment, where various meats are sent out in large quantities to local dealers. The entire third floor of this building is given up to the offices of the management. No one has seen the sights of Somerville who has not been through the great plant of the North Packing and Provision Company. To watch the preparation of food on such a mammoth scale is interesting and instructive, and scarcely a day passes that some party does not go through the plant, for visitors are welcome. There are many smoke rooms and curing rooms. The sausage department is equipped with all the latest improved machinery, where fresh pork sausages, Bolognas, and Frankforts are carefully prepared. The output of lard from the factory is an important feature, and is favorably known for its absolute purity and fine quality. There is a considerable production of greases, which are

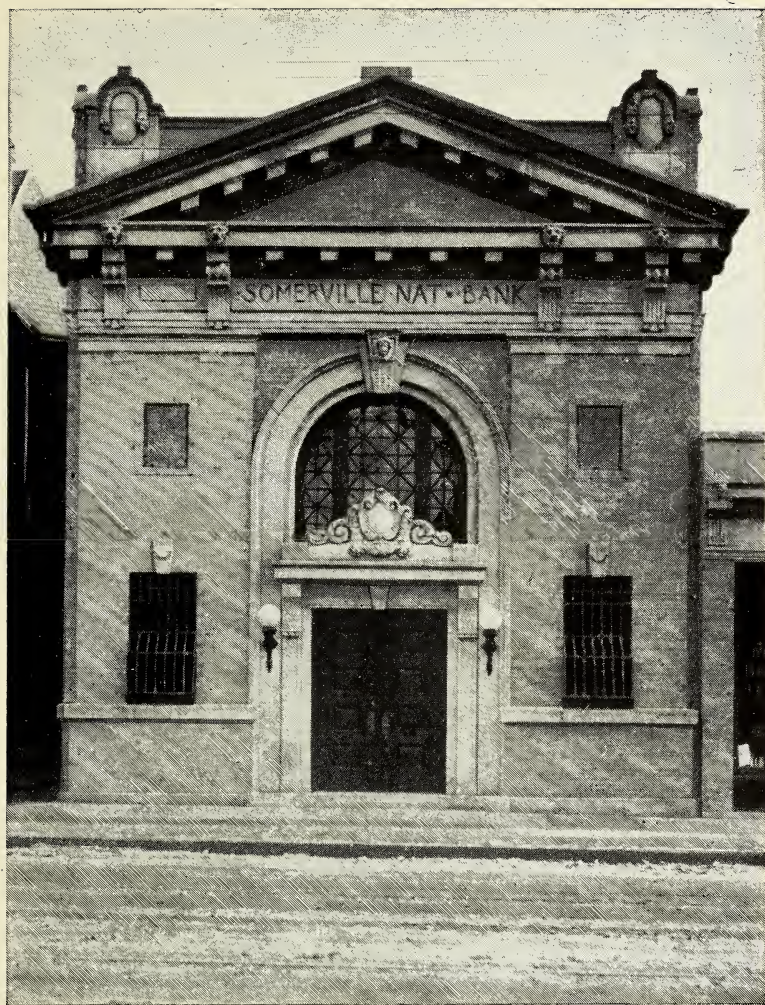


NORTH PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY'S PLANT

converted into various kinds of oil. All the bristles and hair are converted into brushes and curled hair. No part of the animal goes to waste; all such parts not used in other ways are mixed together and made into a valuable fertilizer. The specialties of the company have a world-wide reputation, and include Brookfield Farm and North Star brand of pork sausages; Premium and North Star brand of ham and bacon; Premium Leaf and North Star brands of pure leaf lard; Silver Leaf and Ivory Leaf brand of pure lard.

SOMERVILLE NATIONAL BANK.

The Somerville National Bank is one of the strongest institutions of its kind to be found outside of Boston, and is able to do for its customers all that any national bank in Boston can do. The bank commenced business in July, 1892, and by conservative management and attention to its patrons has made for itself an excellent reputation. The bank office was located in a building in Union square until about four years ago, when they moved into their present building, 15 Bow street, near the old location, the present building being exclusively used for their purposes. The bank building is architecturally beautiful in design, and the interior arrangements modern, convenient, and suitable for officials and patrons. In it are the latest and most improved fire and burglar-proof vaults, with the best known electrical devices to send forth alarms, one to the nearby police station. The vault devoted to safe-deposit boxes is complete in every detail with large and small boxes, the smaller boxes renting for \$5 each year, and are just the size for keeping deeds, mortgages, insurance, and other valuable papers. Financially it is most substantial, having a surplus of \$130,165, and the deposits December 5, last, were \$917,280.57. The officers, men of business ability and integrity, are: Joseph O. Hayden, president; John A. Gale, vice-president; Joseph E. Gendron, cashier; George M. Barnum, Jr., Allen F. Carpenter, Louis B. Carr, John A. Gale, Joseph E. Gendron, James F. Hathaway, Joseph O. Hayden, Andrew M. Kidder, David D. Lord, Walter C. Mentzer, Albion A. Perry, Nathan H. Reed, and L. Roger Wentworth, directors.



SOMERVILLE NATIONAL BANK

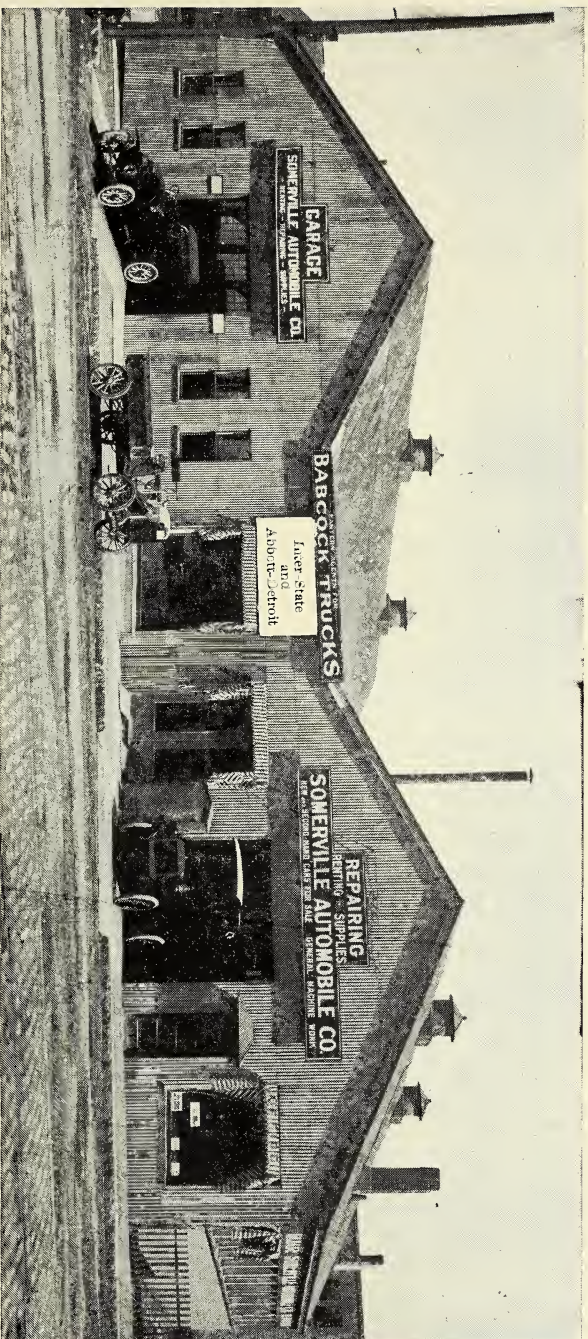
SOMERVILLE TRUST COMPANY.

The Somerville Trust Company was organized by men connected with the Somerville National Bank, and was established for the convenience of residents and business men in localities remote from the national bank. It is located at 421 Highland avenue, Davis square, with a branch at 265 Pearl street. It has a capital of \$100,000; is doing a conservative business, has the advantages of any institution of its kind, and is directed by men who have established a reputation in connection with banking. Careful attention is given to the accounts of individuals, business firms, corporations, trustees, guardians, executors, and administrators. The officers are: Joseph O. Hayden, president; John A. Gale, vice-president; Joseph E. Gendron, treasurer; Harry C. Fallis, assistant treasurer; F. C. Alexander, Allen F. Carpenter, Louis B. Carr, Luke W. Farmer, John A. Gale, Joseph E. Gendron, Charles A. Grimmons, James F. Hathaway, J. O. Hayden, Frank W. Kaan, Andrew M. Kidder, David D. Lord, Walter C. Mentzer, Charles E. Mongan, Albion A. Perry, Nathan S. Reed, E. S. Sparrow, L. Roger Wentworth, and James M. York, directors.

C. J. MIERS & SON, ROOFERS.

The corporation of C. J. Miers & Son, 7 Washington street, is favorably known through Somerville and Charlestown for the best work that can be done. Hundreds of customers testify to the completeness and excellence of work in the construction of a roof built to stay. Slate, tin, and gravel roofs are put on and repaired, and in addition a large business is done in putting up and repairing corrugated iron, copper gutters and cornices, and no conditions arise in the firm's line of work which it cannot overcome, for the workmen are all experienced and skillful. Miers & Son are among the oldest established roofers in Massachusetts, the original firm being founded by G. J. Miers in 1860. G. J. Miers died about twenty-seven years ago, and C. J. Miers is now the head of the corporation, and he has done excellent work for nearly fifty years. He has now associated actively with him his son, Frank L. Miers. Both father and son are well known and respected. If given a trial where others fail the corporation will be found equal to any difficult situation in connection with a building to protect it from the elements. Success has been attained by satisfactory work at a reasonable price.

SOMERVILLE AUTOMOBILE CO., Inc.



SALESROOM AND GARAGE : Broadway, Cor. Boston Avenue, West Somerville. = = = = Tel. 1089
FREDERICK A. DUTTON, MANAGER.
 Agents for Interstate and Abbott-Detroit Cars. Supplies at Boston Prices. Automobiles for hire.

C. W. H. MOULTON COMPANY, LADDERS.

The C. W. H. Moulton Company, one of Somerville's large and flourishing industries, was established in 1839, and has been under the ownership and control of the present company since 1869. This plant gives employment to a hundred people. It manufactures varying sizes of step ladders, extension ladders, fire department ladders, staging outfits for painters and carpenters, kitchen furnishings, lawn and piazza furniture, swings, etc. Before the advent of the department stores the company owned and operated twenty teams, and to-day has ten teams peddling its product, and covering the entire section of Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire. This company has an enormous trade in Canada, and in the United States east of the Mississippi river, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It also enjoys a fair export trade. The company's several buildings cover an acre of land, the main building having on its several floors 50,000 square feet of floor space. It furnishes its own heat, light, and power. The Moulton Company is the largest individual consumer of clear spruce lumber in the world, using about 2,000,000 feet a year. It manufactures every working day 1,000 lineal feet of ladders, 1,000 lineal feet of extension ladders, 1,500 lineal feet of step ladders, and other goods in proportion. Its patterns, which have always remained the same, other manufacturers have failed in an attempt to reproduce, and its enterprise, energy, and honest dealings have entitled the company to the highest commendations.

THE O. L. STORY SCENIC COMPANY.

From all over the world come orders to the above-named concern to prepare drop curtains, stage scenery, portraits, pictorial paintings for public decorations, asbestos fire curtains, decorative panels and friezes for interior decorations, theatrical properties, papier-mache work, oil portraits, photographic backgrounds, and all kinds of stage supplies. The business is under the critical eye of O. L. Story, treasurer and manager, who employs many skilled assistants at his studio at 21 Tufts street. Mr. Story has lived in Somerville since he was six years of age, and is identified with many of the social organizations. He gladly gives estimates on any work, large or small. Persons interested should have one of the company's handsome booklets.



SOMERVILLE JOURNAL BUILDING, 8 WALNUT STREET

For forty-two years the Somerville Journal has been the public forum of Somerville. Every notable public improvement, every worthy charity and every movement for the benefit of the city during these years has been advocated and fostered in the columns of the Journal. Every section of the city and every phase of life is covered in its news columns. It is a carefully edited, clean, and interesting family newspaper, and is the foremost paper of its class in New England.

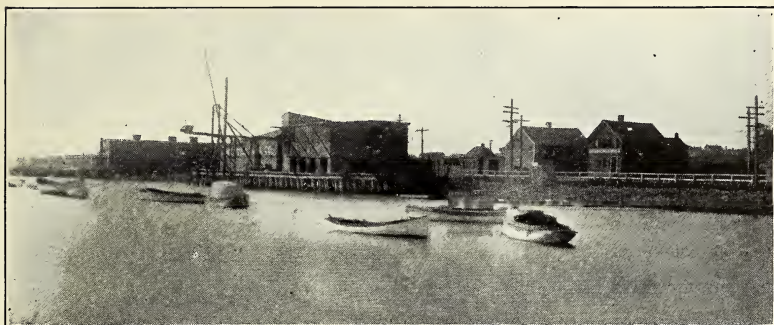
The Journal maintains a completely equipped printing plant and does a large business, including everything from the small job to publishing books and newspapers. For thirty-six years it has been under the present management,

W. R. DONOVAN, OPTICIAN.

Mr. Donovan is a manufacturing optician in room 65, at 5 Bromfield street, Boston. His office is equipped with the best known mechanical appliances for testing the sight, for grinding lenses and putting together a perfect pair of eye glasses. Mr. Donovan by his skill and interest in his patrons has gained astonishing favor. During business hours his office is a busy place, many customers calling for completed work, or desiring glasses fitted as specified in their physician's prescription, or desire to have Mr. Donovan to fit them to glasses. His ability to test eyes and select the proper glasses is well known to his many friends. Mr. Donovan is a graduate of the New England Optical Institute, and after being employed several years, in 1885, he established his present business, since which time he has been eminently successful in giving satisfaction to a continually increasing number of customers.

GEORGE W. NORTON SOAP WORKS.

The George W. Norton soap works were established in 1820 by Henry Norton, and later on the factory was conducted by Edward H. Norton. In 1887 George W. Norton became sole proprietor, and the business was moved to South street in this city to a plant which was destroyed by fire in 1902. In a short time, Mr. Norton had the new plant built in its present location at Ward, Horace, and South streets. It is one of the most modern and best equipped soap and rendering plants in New England, the main building containing on its three floors and basement about 25,000 square feet of floor space. Adjoining the large building is the engine room, the stables, and the storage sheds. The general manufacturing equipment, including numerous tanks, the great vats, driers, and mixers, are of the most modern type. A visit to the place will impress anyone, for cleanliness and order are everywhere in evidence. The product of this modern factory comprises laundry soap, and a specialty, "Norton's Tidy Soap," one of the purest and best laundry soaps made. Mr. Norton's ability along the lines of soap making has become so well known that in recent years he has put up large quantities of the product as special private brands for other concerns. The rendering of tallow forms a large part of the business, and the sal soda used in producing the several brands for which this concern is noted is made on the premises by special equipment.



THE ONLY COAL WHARF IN SOMERVILLE

SOMERVILLE COAL COMPANY (INC.)

The Somerville Coal Company is one of the largest distributors of coal in Somerville, and is as prompt in its attention to small orders as large orders from manufacturing interests. This company has the only coal wharf in Somerville, and that is located upon water convenient for the unloading of vessels. The nearness of the wharf to homes and business places greatly assists the company in its purpose and continual efforts to give quick response to orders.

The business of the Somerville Coal Company was started in 1907, and the company by conscientious attention to the details of business, and the best of service, has each year increased the business, which to-day requires the services of twelve single and double teams, and the services of twenty men. Last year the company did a business of over \$100,000.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and is controlled and directed by Somerville people. N. W. Cummings is president; Ray R. Rideout, vice-president; W. G. Cummings, treasurer. The wharf of the company is fitted with every convenience for the handling of coal, and has a storage capacity of 5,000 tons. In addition to the coal business the company is giving great satisfaction to many who purchase from them lime, sand, cement, and wood. Strict honesty, energy, and attention to orders received is rapidly increasing the company's business. Patrons have appreciated the quality and quantity of the things sold, and are pleased with the courtesy and attention given them. The company's wharf is at 593 Mystic avenue, and their city office at 291 Broadway.

J. ARTHUR BEAN DRUG COMPANY.

J. Arthur Bean, one of the most reliable druggists of the city, was born in Penacook, N. H., June 14, 1872, and after completing his studies and graduating entered the drug business, which he has made a success by energetic enthusiasm and square business methods. Fifteen years ago he purchased the drug store at 258-A Broadway, and by careful attention to business details and courteous consideration of customers has so enlarged his patronage that he now has another drug store at the corner of Pearl and Walnut streets. Mr. Bean's business is now incorporated, and Harry I. Quennell, one of the stockholders, assists in the management of the concern. Mr. Bean purchased the estate at the corner of Walnut street and Highland avenue, where he resides with his family. He is much interested in local societies, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is identified with many drug associations as an officer or active member.

FULTON O'BRIEN, HAY AND GRAIN.

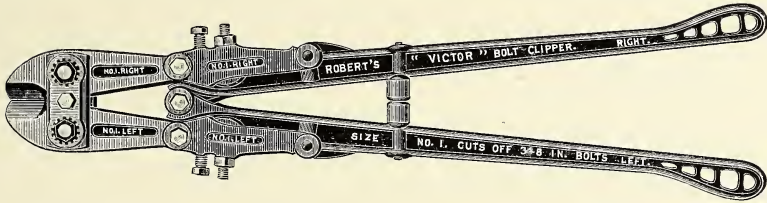
Fulton O'Brien for the past thirty years has been in the hay and grain business at 4 Union square. He was born in Maine, has lived in Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, graduating from the high school in Milwaukee. He came to Somerville thirty-two years ago, since which time he has done his share in the upbuilding of our city. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Sons of Maine Club. As a direct receiver of car load lots of hay and grain from the West and other points he has built up a splendid business through years of honorable dealings and reasonable prices.

PETER FORG.

Peter Forg manufactures specialties in hardware, and has the United States and Canada as markets, and a reputation requiring no advance agents or advertising campaigns. The business was started in a small shop on Bow street, thirty years ago, by Peter Forg, now over eighty years of age, and still active in the business. About twenty years ago the fine factory at 50 Park street was built, employing thirty people. The several lines of specialties go principally to the wholesale hardware trade, and one of the notable products is an adjustable electric light fixture. It is interesting to record that Mr. Forg has his son and grandson associated with him in the business.

**"VICTOR" BOLT CLIPPERS AND WIRE CUTTERS, MADE BY
ROBERTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CORNER PARK
AND BEACON STREETS.**

The "Victor" Bolt Clippers are made in four sizes, and are the strongest and most serviceable clippers made. F. A. Roberts, proprietor and manager, has been identified with the bolt clipper business for over fifteen years and put the "Victor" on the market about eight years ago. Having added special



machinery, tools, and fixtures which enable them to do each operation in the best and quickest manner, and also by owning their factory building, which they occupy, makes it possible for them to sell their "Victor" Bolt Clipper all over the world under competitive basis. In selling the "Victor" clipper in England, Germany, France, Sweden, Russia, New Zealand, South America, Cuba, and Canada, also Africa, under the conditions above mentioned, it will be plainly seen that nothing but good goods and right prices would bring results. These Bolt Clippers will be found very useful in the homes, on the farms, railroads, stores, in the several city departments, and in all manufacturing establishments.

WILLIAM L. LARSEN, ROOFER.

One with skill and ability to do roofing work of all kinds and do it right is usually in great demand and finds plenty of customers. William L. Larsen, 26 Tufts street, can and always does do the best of roofing work and has the confidence and patronage of many owners of property. Mr. Larsen was born in Plymouth, Mass., August 23, 1885, and came to Somerville with his parents in 1887, was educated in the public schools, and on completion of his studies went into business with his father, who was one of the best roofers in this section. Four years ago, upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the roofing business, which he has conducted with signal success.

H. S. HEMINGWAY, REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Hemingway has succeeded to the real estate business of Frank H. Fiske at 302 Broadway, and makes a specialty of the care of property, having the confidence of a large clientele. Mr. Hemingway also conducts a large renting business at his office, as the part of the city covered by this establishment is the Winter Hill section, where there are many rentable buildings. This section of the city has excellent steam and electric car service, and is only twenty-five minutes from the business centre of Boston by the street cars. He is agent for the Hamburg-Bremen, Springfield, Phoenix, and other well known insurance companies.

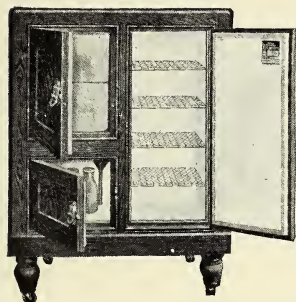
ARTHUR W. WALKER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

Many dealers in eye glasses disappoint patrons because they think the only thing necessary is to furnish proper lenses. Arthur W. Walker, 108 Marshall street, Gilman square, is right in his opinion that it is just as important to properly fit and adjust a pair of glasses as it is to have correct lenses. This, no doubt, accounts for his success as a practical optician, in examining eyes and fitting glasses. Mr. Walker is an expert in watch, clock, and jewelry repairing of all kinds, and his repairing department is at the disposal of all who seek first-class work. He carries in stock an excellent line of watches, clocks, and jewelry.

JAMES H. MAGUIRE, GROCER.

James H. Maguire, grocer and provision dealer, at 480 Medford street, while a man of high intellectual attainments prefers trade to a profession. Two of his brothers are M. D.'s, and his "den" in the home of one of his brothers and his association with intellectual men would indicate him to be a professional man. His genius, however, is directed to keeping a clean and attractive store where the freshest, best, and most wholesome groceries and provisions are displayed under hygienic conditions. Mr. Maguire is genial, courteous, and obliging to his many customers, and has most efficient clerks. Mr. Maguire is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen, and is the first Democrat to represent ward five, the strongest Republican ward of the city. He is a member of Winter Hill lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the Knights of Columbus,

A. D. HALL & SON.



A. D. Hall & Son, 33-41 Spice street, Charlestown district, Boston, Mass., began business in a small way in 1872, with headquarters at City square, Charlestown, Mass. For twenty-nine years they have been located in their present quarters, a fine factory building 46x115 feet, four stories high.

Eden C. Hall, the surviving partner, has long been a resident of Somerville, and Chester A. Hall is there in the capacity of sales-manager. The firm manufactures the famous Hall's Standard Refrigerators in forty-eight sizes and styles, porcelain lined and zinc lined, with slate stone shelves. Their refrigerators are sanitary and cleanable, needing the least amount of ice. People who have bought this old and reliable New England brand of refrigerators have never had occasion to regret their choice. The firm's product goes to first-class furniture dealers all over the United States.

ARTHUR C. GORDON, PAINTER.

Arthur C. Gordon is one of the best known painters in Somerville, having been in business here for about twenty-five years. His business integrity, superior work, and fair prices have given him many patrons. He has under his direction competent men whom he directs in exterior and interior painting and decorating. His kindness and consideration make him popular with his workmen. Mr. Gordon is personally recognized as one of the best sign painters in Greater Boston, having in his youth served three years in Boston and three years in New York with sign painting firms of past and present renown. With a natural and acquired talent, he personally turns out ornate, practical, and finely lettered signs. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Columbia Associates of Somerville, and is a past president of the Master Painters and Decorators Association of Somerville, and of the Master Sign Makers Association of Boston and vicinity. He was born in Augusta, Me., in 1863. He is a widower, and lives with his four sons at 58 Atherton street, Spring Hill.

YOULDEN, SMITH & HOPKINS, NEW ENGLAND'S



45 TON VAULT INSTALLED IN THE BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.

100 Franklin Street, Boston

Capital \$1,000,000

Surplus \$2,000,000

July 21st, 1910

Messrs. Youlden, Smith & Hopkins,
571 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—

We desire to express our sincere appreciation and entire satisfaction with the manner in which you accomplished the moving of our nests of deposit boxes and valuable packages, in connection with the removal of this Company from our old quarters at 87 Milk Street to our new building at the corner of Franklin and Devonshire Streets.

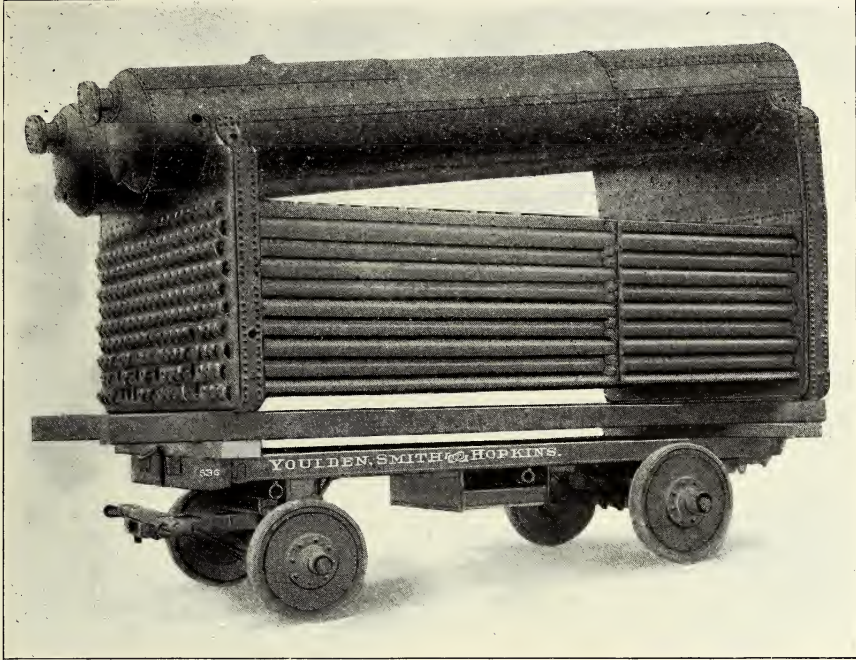
Not only was the arduous and difficult work performed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, without the slightest mishap or accident, but the quick time in which the work was accomplished was particularly gratifying to us.

You are to be congratulated not only on the high efficiency of your foremen and other employees, but also on the possession of equipment adequate to perform successfully an undertaking of this character.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHAS. E. ROGERSON, President.

HEAVY TEAMING AND RIGGING CONCERN



Experts say that we do the quickest and best rigging work that they had ever seen. It's the same story on all work of this character undertaken by us.

We go any place in New England to team and erect smoke stacks, boilers, engines, generators, turbines and all kinds of machinery, making a specialty of work requiring great care and skill.

We are ready to send fully equipped rigging gangs any place in New England, on an hour's notice. Write, telephone or telegraph and put your problem up to us.

The "Do It Now" Teamsters and Riggers.

Youlden, Smith & Hopkins

571 Atlantic Avenue, - Boston, Mass.

Long Distance Telephones Main 134-135-136

THE BOULEVARD AUTO COMPANY

The Boulevard Auto Company is located on the Fellsway, East, opposite the beautiful Broadway park, a few steps from Broadway. Increasing business, due to the best of service and attention, has required larger quarters, and when their new building, now in process of construction, is completed they will have an absolutely fireproof structure 70 x 150 feet. The company are agents for the famous Chalmers and Peerless cars, for which they have found many patrons in Somerville. They are also agents for the Diamond tires, and keep constantly on hand automobile supplies of every kind and description. Their machine shop is equipped with the best of machinery, and is handled by expert automobile mechanics. Here will be found the largest and best line of cars for hire in Somerville, with either touring or limousine bodies. This department is in charge of Guy M. Sherriff, a popular and well known Somerville young man. They have the confidence of all their patrons, and with their enlarged quarters will be able to satisfy the desire of many others who appreciate a location near all lines of electric cars, and upon one of Massachusetts' beautiful boulevards.

J. A. DURELL, HARDWARE.

Julius A. Durell is one of our most substantial and reliable business men, and has been continuously in business on Broadway longer than any other store keeper from the Boston line to the town line of Arlington. He was born in Boston, January 9, 1844, and his parents having removed to Paris, Me., he was educated in the public schools of that town, afterwards graduating from the Hebron (Me.) Academy. He came to Somerville in 1869, and in 1877 he embarked in the hardware and plumbing business with a store at 277 Broadway, where he remained three years, when he erected the building at 309 Broadway in which he has since been located. His high moral character, honest business methods, and interest in the city have won for him the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is a member of Paul Revere lodge and Winter Hill encampment, I. O. O. F.; Erminie lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, A. O. U. W., and other associations. He is a member of the Winter Hill Baptist church, and has been its treasurer for twenty-five years. He has been twice married; his first wife was Emma A. Jordan, and his second, Mrs. M. Ella Hartshorn.

EDWARD B. COFFIN, REAL ESTATE.



Mr. Coffin, of 221 Highland avenue, has been in the real estate and insurance business in Somerville since 1893. That he has succeeded is indicated by the fact that during the last twelve years as agent he has collected over \$40,000 in rents for one estate alone. His handling of property has resulted in a better class of tenants and larger returns to owners. For many years he studied law, and has become specially qualified for the examination of titles, the writing of wills, and filing of proper probate papers. He is one of the best posted men in New England on insurance matters, and is authorized to place all kinds of insurance. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Somerville board of fire underwriters since 1904. As a justice of the peace and notary public he executes pension vouchers, deeds, and other legal papers. Mr. Coffin is past grand master of Eastern Star lodge, I. O. O. F., of East Boston; is a member of Somerville encampment, I. O. O. F., and the Somerville Board of Trade.

PEARSON'S PERFECT PICTURES.

The people of Somerville as well as many in surrounding cities and towns are familiar with Pearson's moving picture enterprise, with headquarters in Odd Fellows building, Winter Hill, which is noted as a place suitable and inviting for women and children, where nothing but instructive, entertaining, and proper pictures are displayed. Mr. Pearson's success has brought to him the control of three moving picture houses. Arthur G. Pearson was born in Boston in 1867 and he came to Somerville in 1882. He started in business here in 1885 and is still in the same store in Odd Fellows building, where, in connection with his picture enterprises, he carries on a confectionery and ice cream business, in which he has been eminently successful and counts among his patrons many of the best people in Somerville. Mr. Pearson manufactures his ice cream, and insists upon the purest and best materials and exacts cleanliness on the part of all his employees in the preparation and handling of his goods. There are forty-five people continuously on his pay roll.

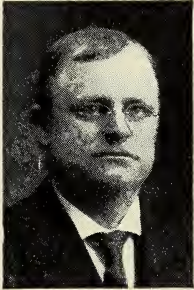
EDWARD F. HICKS, CATERER.

The above reliable and widely known caterer, with business headquarters in the Waverley House, Charlestown, is one of Somerville's popular and respected citizens. There are few occasions in Somerville of social distinction but what he is called upon to preside over the gastronomic festivities. Masonic suppers, Central Club events, weddings, anniversaries, and other noted social occasions have him as caterer. His belief in "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well" has given to his customers the purest and best the market can furnish. Mr. Hicks is noted for his unostentatious donations to many worthy objects. He is a member of Henry Price lodge, Somerville Royal Arch chapter, Orient council, and Coeur de Lion Commandery of Masons; a member of the Central Club, Somerville Board of Trade, and several other societies.

THE HILL-MICHIE COMPANY (INC.), AUTOMOBILES.

The above-named company has the oldest garage in Somerville, which was established in 1899. They have been obliged, by increasing business, to move twice, and are now located in a brick building, corner of Walnut and Medford streets. Through strict attention to business, prompt service, and excellent work at right prices they have filled their garage to its full capacity, and have in process of construction a new brick building, 50 x 100 feet, as an addition to their present building. They now accommodate seventy-five cars. They have a large and perfectly equipped machine shop, and employ an efficient force of skilled mechanics. Their location is in the centre where Somerville automobile owners reside, and no city in New England can boast of as many automobiles passing through a street as are seen to pass the Hill-Michie Company's garage on Walnut street. This popular concern has had the exclusive agency of the Cadillac car for ten years, the Locomobile being added to their line five years ago, and last fall the Ford was taken on to meet the demand for a high grade low priced car. They have sold, during the last ten years, a large number of these cars to Somerville people, the city having recently purchased one of the latest Cadillacs for the use of the chief of the fire department. The company sells automobile supplies of all kinds, besides renting, repairing, and storage of automobiles.

HIRAM N. DEARBORN, HOUSE PAINTING.



Mr. Dearborn, of 62 Dover street, West Somerville, is one of the best known house painters, interior decorators, and paper hangers in Somerville. He was born in Provincetown in 1867, and in 1885 graduated from the high school of the town. He is the son of Mrs. Emily T. Dearborn, who lives in Somerville in the winter and occupies the old homestead at Provincetown during the summer. After leaving school, Mr. Dearborn worked as a journeyman nearly eight years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of his trade. For the past twelve years he has conducted business for himself, and by efficient service, square dealings, and fair prices he has secured a large number of patrons. Mr. Dearborn lives at 22 Lowell street with his wife, two sons, and two daughters. He is a member of the Third Universalist church, Caleb Rand lodge, Ramona Rebekah lodge, North Cambridge encampment, of the I. O. O. F.; Arcadia lodge, K. of P.; Major John A. Cummings camp, S. of V.; Clarendon Club, and the West Somerville Board of Trade.

HINCKLEY RENDERING COMPANY.

This company is located on Melrose street, and manufactures principally tallow, grease, oleo oil, stearine, and poultry foods. It handles large quantities of inspected market fats, from which the above articles are produced. This company has equipped its plant with up-to-date machinery, and under efficient management the business is so conducted that sanitary conditions are very good. About sixty people are employed, and they have a fine stable of thirty horses.

F. L. CARD, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A thoroughly up-to-date grocery, meat and provision store, enjoying the patronage of many prominent families, is owned and directed by F. L. Card at 259 Pearl street, Gilman square. Mr. Card keeps on hand at all times the best meats, vegetables, fruits, and groceries. His thorough knowledge of what, how, and where to buy, together with his keen business ability, secures for his customers just what they want. With prompt, courteous, and painstaking clerks, and a neat, well-stocked store he continuously holds his old customers, and adds new ones.

W. F. FLEMMING, UPHOLSTERER.

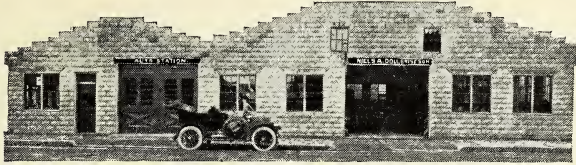
W. F. Flemming, of 245 Pearl street, Gilman square, who has been located there for twenty-two years, has the best people of Somerville among his customers for his line of work, which includes all forms of upholstering, carpet cleaning, making and laying of carpets, furnishing and hanging of draperies, window shades, the manufacture, renovating, and recovering of mattresses, as well as other supplies found in a first-class establishment of his kind. Mr. Flemming at the age of thirteen years went to work for F. Goldwosky, in East Cambridge, who was later succeeded by Keeler & Co. His seven years' service with this concern and his superior work attracted the attention of the famous house of A. H. Davenport, Boston, who employed him on their finest work. After three years' service with the latter concern he embarked in business for himself. His taste and ability, together with his knowledge of what kind of labor to employ, has made him noted for superior workmanship. He not only enjoys the patronage of Somerville's critical housewives, but does hundreds of dollars' worth of work annually in other cities and towns in New England, and many of his products find their way into nearly every state in the union. Mr. Flemming owns and occupies a greater part of the brick building in which he is located, and also has Flemming hall, which is favorably known as a desirable place for strictly private parties for social and lodge purposes.

G. H. WOODS, REAL ESTATE.

George H. Woods, real estate and insurance agent, with an office at 326-A Broadway and a residence at 350 Broadway, holds commissions from the governor of the Commonwealth giving him authority to act as a notary public and as a justice of the peace. He is prepared at all times to affix his signature and notarial seal to all legal documents requiring such official action. Mr. Woods represents three strong insurance companies, the Atlas of London, the London Assurance Corporation of London, England, and the Hudson Company of New York. He buys, sells, and rents property, and gives efficient and faithful attention to the care and repair of property of non-residents and others. He is an agent for the E. S. Morse Coal Company.

NIELS A. DOLLERIS & SON COMPANY (INC.).

Niels A. Dolleris & Son Company (Inc.) has a finely equipped automobile station on Dover street, near Davis square, West Somerville, and is agent for Reo cars, dry batteries, best of auto oils, tires, prest-o-lite tanks, and many other articles of necessity or ornament for automobiles. The repair-



ing department has every facility for making repairs promptly, and in a workman-like manner. The best of care is given to all automobiles stored in their fireproof building, and by courteous attention, careful care of automobiles left in their charge, and superior work, at reasonable prices, they are receiving a large patronage.

AJAX ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Herbert E. Hayes with three years' experience on line work with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., two and a half years with Thayer-Buck Electrical Contractors of Farmington and Rochester, N. H., and two years' study with Boston Technical Association, commenced business under the firm name of Wheeler & Hayes, electricians, at 302 Broadway, Somerville, September 20, 1909. The enterprise, as now conducted by Herbert E. Hayes, under the old firm name, has a Somerville office at 202 Broadway and a complete machine shop at 96 Essex street, Boston. The members of the firm do electrical installation work for many of the largest business houses and theatres in Boston and vicinity, besides doing work in many of the best homes. As agents for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company they handle the electrical supplies of that great company. They own and manufacture many patented electrical novelties and electrical driven machinery, advertised and used by the Westinghouse Company and others. Their most noted output is a patented portable electrical compressor, used in garages or wherever an air compressor is desired. As experts in electrical wiring appliances, etc., the Ajax Electrical Manufacturing Company holds a commanding position.

J. A. KILEY, WAGON BUILDER.

The industrial growth of Somerville is reflected in the history of the large establishment conducted by J. A. Kiley at the corner of Linwood and Fitchburg streets, which from a small beginning has developed into its present size, and which will soon be greatly increased by the construction of an additional building. Mr. Kiley is an expert in his line, and his thirty-one years' experience has given him a thorough understanding of the requirements of his many patrons. The repairing and painting department is unexcelled. With a location in the industrial centre of Somerville, he has been able to give prompt service whenever necessary. The Kiley wagons have an excellent reputation for perfect workmanship, durability, and superior finish, and he also builds all kinds of bodies for automobile trucks. Mr. Kiley has been a resident of Somerville for twenty-two years, during which time he has taken an active interest in the advancement of our city. He is a member of the Board of Trade, a director of the Winter Hill Co-operative bank, a member of the Intercolonial Club of Boston, Somerville lodge of Elks, Mt. Benedict council, K. of C.; Division No. 6, A. O. H. Mr. Kiley resides at 11 Morton street, and has three sons and three daughters.

W. J. THOMPSON & CO., HAY AND GRAIN.

For eight years William J. Thompson & Co., corner of Alpine and Cedar streets, have supplied many customers with hay, grain, or coal. From a small beginning there has been built up a substantial business that requires the use of one double and two single teams. During the last year the firm has delivered 5,000 tons of coal and eighty car loads of hay, grain, and flour. The business is conducted by William J. Thompson, who was born in Somerville, April 23, 1871, and graduated from the public schools. Mr. Thompson has been a resident of Somerville since his birth, except for seven years spent in the trading business in Alaska, where he had something rare—a United States license to carry on a mercantile business. His love for his New England home was too strong to resist, and he gave up the prosperous Alaska business and returned to Somerville, where he lives with his wife and two children, and enjoys the favor and confidence of many customers.

J. W. WHITNEY, BARRELS.

J. W. Whitney, the barrelman, 117 Linwood street, with three dollars in his pocket started in business ten years ago, and is now doing \$40,000 worth of business a year. He owns five teams, and covers the state in all directions within a radius of twenty miles of Boston. These teams will collect in a year about 50,000 barrels, 75,000 boxes, and 300,000 butter tubs. The boxes go largely to shoe factories, most of the barrels to the manufacturers, and the butter tubs, after being cleaned, are again used for another supply of butter. Mr. Whitney was born in Cambridge, January 1, 1875. He belongs to Somerville lodge of Elks; the Knights of Columbus; Division 6, Hibernians; the Rotary Club, and the Somerville Board of Trade.

WALTER T. MARCH, UPHOLSTERER,

Mr. March has succeeded because he has always given the best of material and skilled labor in all the work he has done. In upholstering, in making mattresses, in restoring old furniture, and in renovating mattresses he has given satisfactory results. Among other lines of work in which he has guaranteed satisfaction is Oriental rug repairing, interior decorating, drapery work, and loose covers. Mr. March has been a resident of Somerville for twenty years, and lives at 15 Kensington avenue. He does business at 351-A Medford street, Gilman square, Winter Hill.

GERALD A. GARDNER, REAL ESTATE.

Gerald A. Gardner, with an office at 339 Medford street, Gilman square, one of the important business sections of Somerville, has a merited reputation for reliability and excellent judgment in the real estate business. He makes a specialty of the care, sale, purchase, and transfer of real estate; also collects rents and attends to repairs, having charge of many valuable estates. He furnishes all kinds of insurance and represents many of the best insurance companies in the world. That he has served well the interests of property holders is evident from the customers he has had for a long period who realize that they have made no mistake in seeking his advice and counsel.

JAMES HARPER & CO.

James Harper & Co. have been located at 79 and 81 Bow street, corner of Somerville avenue, for ten years. Mr. Harper himself has been a resident of Somerville for eighteen years, and takes an earnest interest in matters of importance to the city. The business of the concern includes upholstering, carpet cleaning, mattress making, and mattresses are cleaned and recovered. A specialty is the restoration of antique furniture to look as good as new. Mr. Harper being skilled in cabinet making, can reproduce parts or whole pieces of any kind of furniture. As they turn out fine work, and employ conscientious and experienced assistants, they are continually adding to their list of satisfied customers.

WALTER H. SNOW & SONS.

The above is a popular firm consisting of Walter H. Snow, Wallace H. Snow, and E. Elbridge Snow, and has been doing business in Somerville for the past eight years in a neat and attractive store in Malta building, Gilman square. Their confectionery is at all times fresh, and the display inviting. They have won a reputation for superior ice cream and fancy ices, and are in demand for parties and weddings as caterers, as they furnish only the best of materials, and give excellent service. The superiority of their ice cream has given them a large wholesale trade, and in many places in and out of the city "Snow's Ice Cream" is in great demand.

LIBBY'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM.

At 25 Water street there has been installed the latest new machinery for the manufacture of ice cream, and Maurice F. Libby, the proprietor, has spared no expense in having the best facilities and the help of the most skilled assistants. By quick service and the use of the purest and best materials, at wholesale prices, satisfaction is given to stores, churches, parties, and weddings. A telephone message, Cambridge 4640, will bring a quick response, and only the best of ice cream—the kind that wins favor—will be delivered. Stores retailing Libby's ice cream report a continually increasing patronage.

EDWARD L. ROCHUSSEN, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.



Somerville's noted musical director and teacher of the piano-forte, Edward L. Rochussen, was born in Hoogeveen, Drenthe, Netherlands, in 1869. His relatives have always lived in the Netherlands. Rochus Meeuwzoon, one of his ancestors, by cutting the sluices around the town of De Brielle in 1572 drowned the Spaniards who had been for many years at war with the Netherlands. J. J. Rochussen, his uncle, was governor-general of East India, and his grandfather was clerk of the superior court. Mr. Rochussen graduated from Noelle's College, Hanover, Germany, in 1888, and has completed musical studies under Eug. Drobich, royal musical director, and C. P. Holkamp, a celebrated pupil of Hans von Bulow and Franz Liszt, and in this country at the New England Conservatory of Music and Carl Faelten's pianoforte school. Mr. Rochussen came to America in 1891, commenced the teaching of music, and served as organist of St. Mark's Lutheran church at Roanoke, Va., remaining there until 1891. From 1894 to 1898 he taught music in Norfolk, Va., and during that time was organist of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and was identified as an assistant director of noted comic operas. In 1898 he came to Boston and selected Somerville as his home, becoming a property owner. He presides at an organ when called upon, and has a first-class orchestra which he directs. He has to his credit many teachers and orchestral players whom he has trained. His advanced pupils are given an opportunity to play with the orchestra, thus fitting them for immediate employment. He furnishes the best of music and musicians for all occasions. He is a member of several lodges, the Broadway Congregational church, and the Somerville Board of Trade. He resides in his delightful home, 19 Dartmouth street, Winter Hill, with his wife and four children.

T. H. RAYMOND, REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL BUILDING
Davis Square, Somerville

CENTRAL BUILDING
Central Square, Cambridge

In 1888 T. H. Raymond opened a real estate and insurance office in Cambridge. The business has grown so that it is now the largest real estate office in Middlesex county.

In 1907, owing to the rapid growth of the city of Somerville, especially in West Somerville, it seemed advisable to open a branch in Davis square. The success with which this office met made a larger office necessary, and in 1909, upon the completion of the new Central building, the office was transferred there, and is now located in one of the most conspicuous places in this busy centre.

Mr. Raymond feels that the future of the office and of the development of the city of Somerville are identical, as new manufactories and increased population will reflect in the demand for real estate.

The services of the two offices are offered to individuals or corporations seeking sites in Somerville.

JACKSON & NEWTON Co.

Manufacturers of

SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.

Factory, 39 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Boston Store, 28 Haymarket Square

The James Robertson Preserve Co.

Somerville, Massachusetts

The American Branch of James Robertson & Sons,
Paisley, Scotland; Manchester & London, England.

Manufacturers of World Famed Absolutely Pure Jams, Jellies and Marmalade



PUTZ CREAM

For Cleaning Brass, Copper,
Nickel and Auto Trimmings

SILVA PUTZ

For Cleaning Gold, Silver and
Precious Stones



These two articles are manufactured in your home city—are widely distributed over the world. They are made on honor, and have been for over twenty-five years.

AMERICAN METAL POLISH CO.

89 Winslow Avenue, West Somerville, Mass.



"Where the water supply is suspicious *** you can get a safe drink by melting down clear natural ice, because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred clear ice when melted gives pure water. *** I am a thorough believer in the wholesomeness and wisdom of the general use of ice water. *** The principal physiological effect of ice-water is that of a powerful and, when one is habituated to it, a most agreeable stimulant; and I have never seen or heard of any good evidence that this stimulus was harmful." Dr. C. E. Winslow, Associate Professor of Biology, College of the City of New York.

"Nature has safeguarded the production of natural ice in a remarkable degree. As the temperature falls in the quiet winter nights and the sheet of crystal creeps downward, selective forces draw together and fuse into the mass one substance, water; and push aside the impurities, the organic matter, the salts, the bacteria, into the black depths below." Dr. C. E. Winslow, Associate Professor of Biology, College of the City of New York.

"There is hardly a thing on the public market to-day that is consumed in the households of the state that is less liable to convey infection and is less dangerous to the community at large than the ice that you sell." Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Health Commissioner of New York State. From address before the Natural Ice Association of America.

"A more extensive use of natural ice as a drinking water would aid in the reduction of typhoid fever and make a more careful and easily obtainable supply of safe drinking water within the reach of every one." John C. Sparks, B.Sc., F.C.S., Water Expert of New York City.

"The business of supplying ice has become a public service, because ice has become a necessity of modern civilization. It saves babies' lives, it keeps our food fresh; it protects our health; and is a source of comfort to all of us in one way or another throughout the year. *** Ice purifies itself in freezing—Cold ice is a warm blessing." Dr. N. J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Harvard Medical School, Boston.

We shall be pleased to open accounts with responsible persons. Drivers are required to collect cash from customers not having accounts in our office and they are also required to give FULL WEIGHT.

A cubic inch of ice weighs .933 pounds. A cubic foot of ice weighs 57 pounds. 9 pounds of ice melted makes 1 gallon of PURE WATER.

OUR BUSINESS IS TO SERVE—TRY US.

FRESH POND ICE COMPANY

Telephone: Cambridge 444
Somerville 230

Both phones are connected with the main office at 321 WASHINGTON ST., SOMERVILLE

SOMERVILLE AS A CITY OF HOMES

CHAPTER VI.

Throughout all the land over which float the stars and stripes, towns and cities have names of interest other than official ones, and while Somerville is the legal name of our own place, it is also known as the "city of homes." In the best sense it is a city of homes, a place of peaceful shelter, for the children and their parents.

When compared with surrounding cities and towns, nature has done much for Somerville. On one side the Mystic river flows swiftly along to the sea; on the north and west are Tufts College and Harvard University; to the south and east the golden dome of the State House above Boston's historic common and the heights of Bunker Hill are silent reminders of early days of the struggle for freedom. In the midst of these surroundings, Somerville rests on her seven hills of historic beauty. The hills are veined with streets lined with fine residences which are the homes of a splendid citizenship—loyal, self-supporting, progressive, and in the valleys between are the many manufacturing and business interests, contributing to the financial vigor of the city's life.

As a town, set apart from Charlestown, Somerville at first was not unlike a prosperous farming district, but after its incorporation as a city its growth was wonderfully rapid, and the demand for homes kept builders and contractors busy for many years. In the construction of some sections the builders adopted artistic architectural designs, and the result has been that many homes have good views, plenty of air and sunshine, and comfortable interiors.

Besides the natural beauty of the city as a place of residence, it has many other attractions which invite the attention of refined and cultured people, chief of which are the schools, which are among the finest in the country. It also is the banner "no-license" city of the commonwealth, which makes it a most desirable place for young people. With the educational, social, and religious privileges in Somerville, it is in reality an ideal "city of homes."



LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S HOME, HIGHLAND AVENUE



A PEARL STREET HOME



A WALNUT STREET HOME



TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, BROADWAY

OUR CITIZENSHIP

CHAPTER VII.

Progressive—Enthusiastic—Loyal

The citizenship of any locality, the dominating personality of its leaders and representatives, exerts a marked influence, and indicates to those contemplating a change of residence or business where to enjoy the freedom and privilege to which every good man is entitled.

In the National Congress at Washington a Somerville man has been found as a leading spirit; she has given to the state its present lieutenant-governor, its state treasurer, and several leaders in its legislative branches; the great county of Middlesex has had for many years her noted journalist and financier as its treasurer; and her citizens have been repeatedly called to positions of honor, when unquestioned integrity, splendid ability, and thorough fitness have been necessary to the greatest success.

Ours is a magnificent citizenship, in which is combined all the good qualities of head and heart. Somerville citizens first of all are loyal to Somerville's interests, working steadily for her advancement and giving generously of thought, time, and money for her best good. In the scientific world of to-day Somerville's sons stand in the front rank; in the educational line she has graduated from her schools many who have attained leadership; in the business world she is represented by many masters of industry; in the whole land there are to be found no more loyal patriots.

This city of homes has always an open door and a cordial welcome for all who seek its residential and business advantages with a purpose to aid in the upbuilding of its institutions, the advancement of its people, and the success of its citizenship.

We introduce to you in this book, by portraits and sketches, some of the progressive men of Somerville whose influence can be counted upon to hold the city in the commanding position she now occupies.



HON. ROBERT LUCE
Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts

"The man who devotes his energies to the affairs of state is a public servant; if his chief aims are selfish, he is a politician; if he seeks the greatest good for the greatest number, he is a statesman."

Robert Luce, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, is a statesman in the broadest sense; he has served the state long and well, and has added to the dignity and renown of the Commonwealth. His name is the synonym for honor,

integrity, and ability in public affairs throughout Massachusetts. He has been a potent factor in the making of recent Massachusetts history. He is the son of Enos Thompson and Phoebe (Learned) Luce, and was born December 2, 1862, in Auburn, Me. His father, who is now judge of the district court at Waltham, was then lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Maine Regiment in front of Washington.

On his father's side, Robert Luce is descended from Edward Doty, who came over in the Mayflower. The family resided in Auburn until 1869, then in Lewiston, where they remained until 1874, when they became residents of Somerville. Robert entered the Somerville High School, from which he was graduated in 1877, being the youngest member of his class. Entering Harvard College in 1878, he devoted a large part of his time to the study of history, political economy, and English. At graduation he received honorable mention in all three studies. He was one of the founders of the first Harvard daily paper and it was doubtless his connection with the college paper that turned him toward journalism as a profession. He received the degree of A. B. in 1882, and the next year his A. M. He has been associated with several Boston daily papers and periodicals. In 1888 he started the Press Clipping Bureau, which has since been his chief concern. In 1908 he passed the bar examination and engaged in the practice of the law. He is the author of several successful books, including "Writing for the Press," the fifth edition of which has recently been published; "Electric Railways," "Going Abroad," of which five editions have been published. An important contribution to political science is his article on "Elections," written for the new Encyclopedia Americana.

Lecturing and public speaking have been an important phase of his career, and he is one of the best known and at the same time most eloquent and learned speakers in Massachusetts. He was elected nine times to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and during his terms of office he served on the more important committees. He was active in much legislation for the public welfare aimed against selfish interests eager to exploit the weakness of humanity, and was recognized as one of the ablest debaters and best-informed men on subjects of legislation. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1911. In 1885 Mr. Luce married Miss Mabelle Clifton Farnham, daughter of Hiram L. and Elizabeth A. Farnham of Somerville.



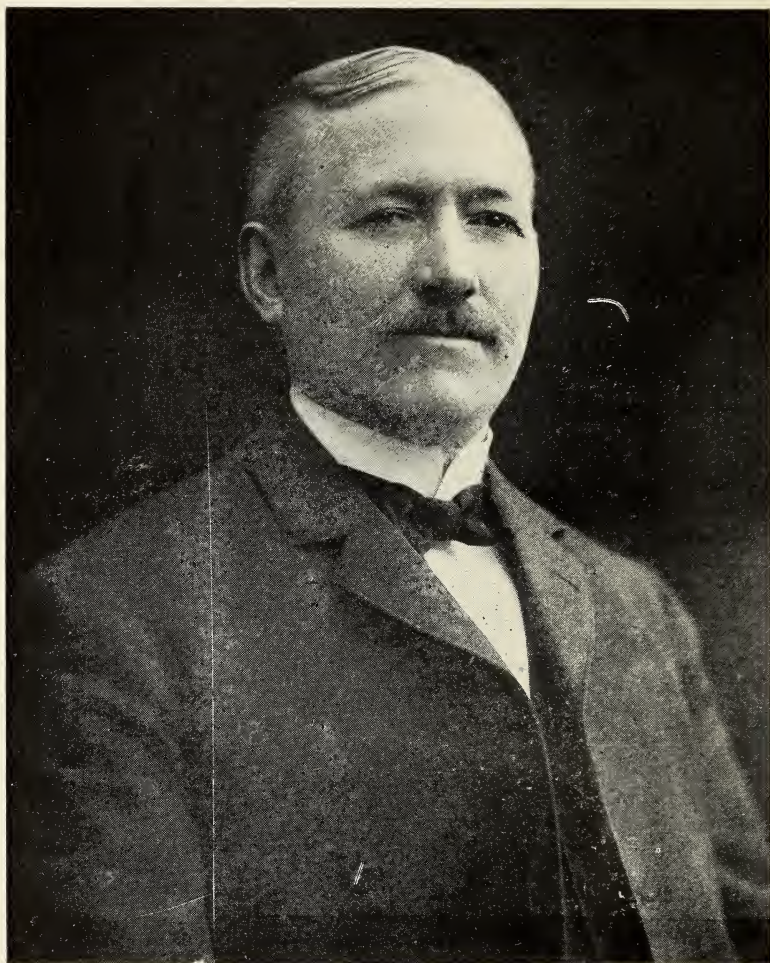
HON. CHARLES A. BURNS
Mayor of Somerville

CHARLES A. BURNS, the present mayor of Somerville, was born in Wilton, N. H., in 1863, the son of the late Hon. Charles H. and Sarah N. Burns, and a nephew of the late Mayor Mark F. Burns.

Mr. Burns received his education in the public schools of Wilton, at St. Paul's school, Concord, and at Chauncy Hall school, Boston, being graduated from the last-named school in 1881. He first entered the cotton manufacturing business, leaving it in 1890 to engage in the soapstone business. He is proprietor of the Union Soapstone Company, 14 Marshall street, Boston.

He resided in Wilton until 1894, when he moved to Somerville, and made his home at 27 Thurston street, where he and his family still live. He became actively interested in politics in 1905, in which year he was elected to the board of aldermen from ward 5, and served four years, three years as ward alderman and one year as alderman-at-large, and was vice-president of the board in 1908 and president in 1909. In 1910 he was elected mayor, after winning the Republican nomination in a lively contest. He is now serving his second term as mayor, having been re-elected in 1911. His administration has been marked by progress and achievement. Perhaps its most notable material works are those now being undertaken, namely, the new public library and the enlargement of the high school.

Mr. Burns has been identified long with the Winter Hill Congregational church, having served as a member and chairman of its executive committee, and is now clerk of the church. He is a member of the Central Club, of which he has been a director; is a trustee of the Somerville Institution for Savings; a director of the Wilton Railroad, and belongs to various civic organizations. He is a Mason, being a past master of Clinton lodge of Wilton, and belongs to numerous other fraternal societies.



HON. WALTER F. GLIDDEN

HON. WALTER S. GLIDDEN is a citizen of whom Somerville is justly proud, whose interest in the civic, social, and business welfare is most marked, and one of whom it can truthfully be said, "He is a true friend and a just man." Mr. Glidden was born in Pittston, now Randolph, Me., April 30, 1856, and came to Somerville from Charlestown when it began to develop into a city form of life, and has materially aided in its expansion socially and financially. Called upon to represent the larger district, of which Somerville is an important part, he served as a member of the governor's council in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 with such force and ability as to win him enthusiastic approval of his fellow citizens in his public career, which promises to lead on to national affairs. Mr. Glidden has been generous with his influence, his voice, and his financial strength in securing political preferment for many citizens, who have held offices of honor and responsibility, as well as in everything that is beneficial to the best interest of his adopted city.

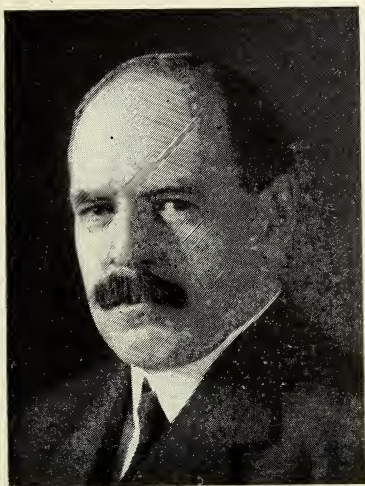
Mr. Glidden is vice-president of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, and a member of the investment committee; on the executive committee of the Beacon Trust Company; president of the Contractors' Mutual Liability Insurance Company; director of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company; on the investment committee of the Winter Hill Co-operative Bank, and vice-president of the Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Company. He is president of the Winchester Home for Aged Women, Sands, Furber Company, L. A. Johnson Company, J. H. Whiton Company, and Hinckley Rendering Company. He is a director in the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, and is a trustee of the Somerville hospital, Somerville Home for the Aged, Hunt's Home for Orphan Children, and Somerville Home Building Association. He is a member of Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, Algonquin Club, Boston Art Club, and Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Mr. Glidden is a member of Faith and Soley lodges, A. F. and A. M.; Signet Royal Arch Chapter of Charlestown; Coeur de Lion commandery, Knights Templar; is a thirty-second degree Mason; member of Olive Branch lodge, I. O. O. F., Charlestown; the Central Club of Somerville, and a member of Somerville lodge of Elks. Mr. Glidden has a beautiful home, 380 Broadway, at the top of Winter Hill, where he resides with his daughter,



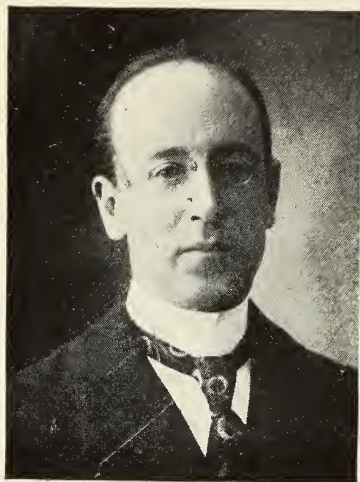
J. FRANK MIXER

J. FRANK MIXER, one of Somerville's prominent and respected citizens, was born in Rindge, N. H., April 15, 1859. His business, social, and political activities have been directed in the interest of city and friends. He is president of Mixer Brothers Company in the business of leasing private telegraph and telephone lines. Mr. Mixer was a member of the board of aldermen in 1906, 1907, and 1908. He is a member of Commonwealth lodge, I. O. O. F.; Trimount encampment, and Shawmut Canton, all of Boston; Patriarchs Militant, and is national treasurer, with the rank of brigadier-general; he is also a member of Soley lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Aleppo temple, Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Mixer is a member of the Central Club, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, the Clarendon Club, the Somerville Board of Trade, and the Somerville lodge of Elks, of which he is a trustee. He is also the president of the Somerville Baseball Club.



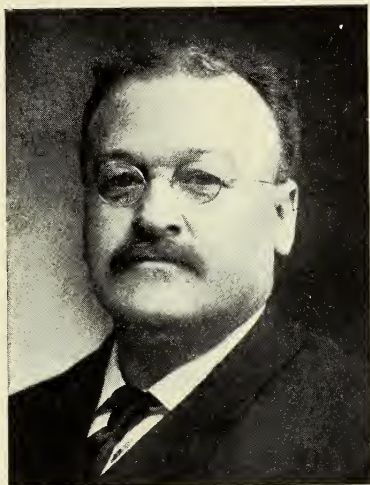
HENRY H. FOLSOM is a lawyer, with offices at 209 Washington street, Boston. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 28, 1871, and in 1877 his father moved to Somerville, remaining here until 1882, during which time the son was a pupil in the Forster school. His father moved to Dover, N. H., in 1882, where Mr. Folsom graduated from the high school. He attended Dartmouth College, graduating in 1892, after which he was principal

of the Hopkinton high school, subsequently accepting a call as principal of the Gardner (Mass.) high school, where he remained three years. In 1898 he married Mary R. Hardy, of Dover, N. H., and returned to Somerville to reside. He is a member of several Masonic bodies, the Central Club, and other associations. Mr. Folsom has been a member of the school committee since 1906, and is now chairman of the board.



FRANK W. KAAH, city solicitor of Somerville since 1897, was born in Medford September 11, 1861, but has lived the greater part of his life in Somerville. He attended the public schools of this city, and graduated from Harvard College in 1883. He then taught for one year in a boys' school in Buffalo, N. Y., and for one year was sub-master in the Waltham high school. He graduated from the Harvard law school in 1888, receiving the degrees of

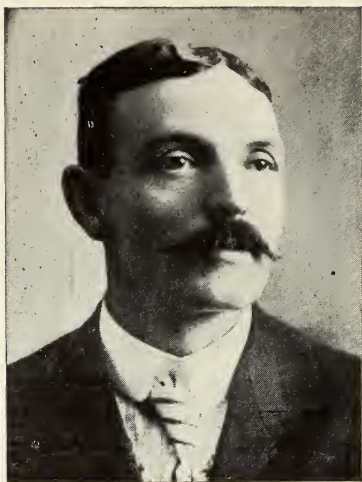
A. M. and LL. B. He was clerk of the overseers of the poor in this city from 1888 to 1892, a member of the common council in 1893 and 1894, being president the latter year, and was a representative in the general court in 1895 and 1896. Mr. Kaan is a member of the Central Club, treasurer of the Somerville Playgrounds Association, a director in the Somerville Trust Company, a member of the Exchange Club and the Twentieth Century Club, both of Boston, and secretary and one of the directors of the Home for Aged Women on Revere street in Boston. He is a past master of John Abbot lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was for several years one of the state lecturers, and is a past senior warden and a permanent member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is engaged in the general practice of law at 50 State street, Boston, in partnership with Robert Luce, of this city.



GEORGE S. LOVEJOY, of 167 Highland avenue, was born in Boston, Mass., April 1, 1860, and is one of Somerville's most genial and popular citizens. His business ability is proven by his management of the General Storage Department of the Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, of Boston, and in his social life he is known as a royal good fellow.

Mr. Lovejoy is a member of John Abbot lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Somerville Royal Arch Chapter; Orient council, Royal and Select Masters; Boston commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine; Eastern Star lodge, I. O. O. F.; Somerville lodge of Elks (charter member), A. O. U. W.; and the Central Club, being president of the latter organization in 1908, 1909, and 1910.

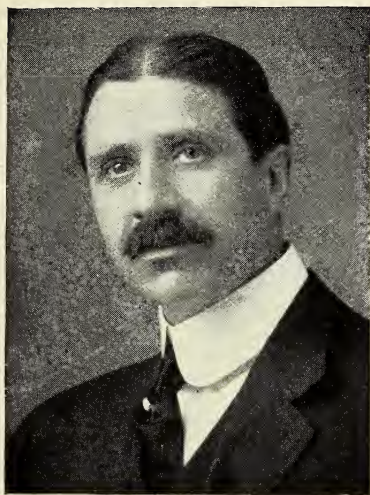
Mr. Lovejoy is active in the civic life of Somerville, being a director of the Winter Hill Co-operative bank, vice-president of the Somerville Institution for Savings, served in the board of aldermen, 1904 and 1905. In 1912 elected as a delegate from the 8th Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago to elect a nominee for President of the United States, and is ever ready to work for the advancement of her best interests.



ZEBEDEE E. CLIFF has added to the city's income over \$1,000,000 annually through his enterprising efforts as a builder, having erected most of the handsome residences on Powder House boulevard and Powder House terrace, and in ward 7 he has built more than 100 houses. Mr. Cliff settled in West Somerville in the spring of 1890, and at that time and for four years later he was employed in Boston, where he built a number of dwellings. He has been in the building

business on his own account since 1894, and from that time on he has built in Somerville houses architecturally beautiful, conveniently arranged, and substantial. Mr. Cliff was born in Fredericton, N. B., September 23, 1864, the son of William Cliff, who was a lumber operator. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and when eighteen years old came to Boston and learned the trade of carpenter. He has served as a representative in the Legislature for the past four years. He was president of the West Somerville Board of Trade in 1902 and 1903, an alderman in 1905 and 1906, and a member of the Board of Health in 1907, 1908, and 1909. He is a member of the Master Builders' Association of Boston, John Abbot lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; Caleb Rand lodge, I. O. O. F., and the ward 7 Republican committee. He resides in a beautiful house at 29 Powder House terrace.

May 1914-15-16-17.



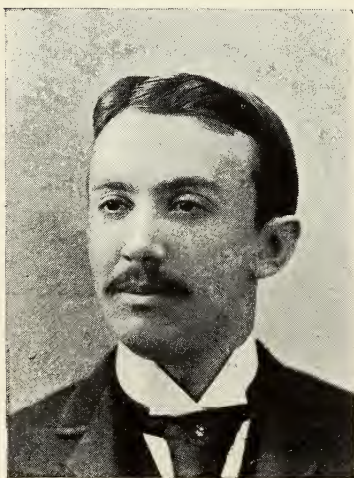
LEON M. CONWELL is the editor of the Somerville Journal, and for the past three years has been a member of the House of Representatives from the Twenty-sixth Middlesex district. During these years he has been a member of the ways and means committee, and has had opportunity to serve effectively his city and state in many ways. Mr. Conwell was born in Somerville in 1870. For many years he lived in Philadelphia, where his

father, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., is pastor of the Baptist Temple and president of Temple University. He graduated from Princeton University in 1892, and for twelve years he was employed as reporter and in various editorial capacities with the Philadelphia Record and Philadelphia Press. He came to Somerville in 1904 as editor of the Somerville Journal. In 1907 and 1908 he was a member of the school committee from ward 6. Mr. Conwell is a member of the Central Club, and was secretary for four years. He is president of the College Club of Somerville and of the Princeton Alumni Association of New England. He is an active member of the Perkins Street Baptist church, and is past president of the Somerville Baptist Social Union. He is a member of the Board of Trade, of the Somerville Y. M. C. A., of the Fourth of July Association, of the Middlesex Club, and of the Suburban and Massachusetts Press Associations. His residence is 17 Monmouth street.



DANIEL M. FRYE, who was born in Berwick, Me., November 6, 1855, is known and respected throughout Somerville, and especially so by the members of the New England Order of Protection, having served eighteen years as supreme secretary of the order. As a resident of Somerville Mr. Frye has been a public-spirited citizen. He served as a member of the board of aldermen during 1891, 1893, and 1894, and as vice-president for one year. He is secretary of the

Beneficiary Societies' Union of Massachusetts; president of the Sons of Maine Club of Somerville, 1908-1909; president of the Somerville Golf Club for three years, and is a member of Springvale lodge, No. 190, A. F. and A. M., Springvale, Me. Mr. Frye is a member of Winter Hill lodge, K. of P., and has been chairman of the fraternal correspondence committee of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias for a number of years. For ten consecutive years he was a member of the Somerville Republican City Committee, and is a member of the Somerville Board of Trade.



EDWIN L. PRIDE is one of Somerville's efficient and active men, who, by his ability as an accountant, has become widely known among substantial business corporations and individuals. His interest in Somerville affairs, its religious and social life, has been for good, winning for him the good will of a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Pride was born in Beverly, Mass, January 3, 1866, and came to Somerville in 1896. He is a member of Soley

lodge, A. F. & A. M.; De Molay commandery, Knights Templar; and is a 32d degree Mason; also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Somerville Board of Trade; and an active member of the Boston Athletic Association. His office is at the corner of Broad and Central streets, Boston, and his home at 9 Browning road, Somerville.



HON. LEONARD B. CHANDLER, the twelfth mayor of Somerville, was born in Princeton, Mass., August 29, 1851, and was educated in the schools of his native town. At the age of nineteen years he came to Charlestown, and entered the milk business, in which he has since been continuously engaged. He has resided at 45 Jaques street, Winter Hill district, since 1872. He was a member of the Common Council in 1893 and 1894, the Board of Aldermen in 1895 and 1896,

the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1897, 1898, and 1899, and the Massachusetts Senate in 1902 and 1903. He served Somerville as its mayor in 1904 and 1905, and will be known in the years to come, in connection with municipal work, for his great interest and efforts in securing the planting, along many of our streets, of 2,000 shade trees. Ex-Mayor Chandler is a member of John Abbot lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Somerville Royal Arch chapter; Orient council; Coeur de Lion commandery; is a past grand and member of Paul Revere lodge, Winter Hill encampment, and Erminie Rebekah lodge of the I. O. O. F.; past leader of Harmony council; Home Circle; A. O. U. W.; New England Order of Protection; Somerville lodge of Elks; Somerville Board of Trade and the Ward Four Republican Club.



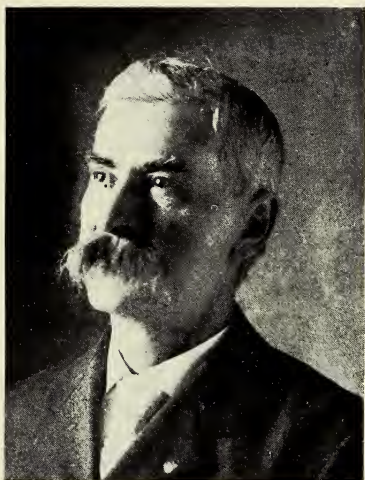
HON. GEORGE O. PROCTOR, the tenth mayor of Somerville, and the first under the new city charter, is of the firm of Proctor Brothers, wholesale and retail hay and grain dealers, East Cambridge. As our chief magistrate he was successful in securing many public improvements, as set forth on other pages of this book. Out of the abundance of his experience has come many wise suggestions, which have proved beneficial and lasting. Mr. Proctor was a member of the Common

Council in 1887 and 1888, being president the last year. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1892 and 1893, and as mayor in 1899 and 1900. Mr. Proctor is a member of Soley lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Somerville Royal Arch Chapter; De Molay commandery, Knights Templar; the Central Club; the Boston Chamber of Commerce; the Order of Pilgrim Fathers, and the Vermont Association of Boston, and is a member of the First Unitarian church. He resides at 44 Spring street.



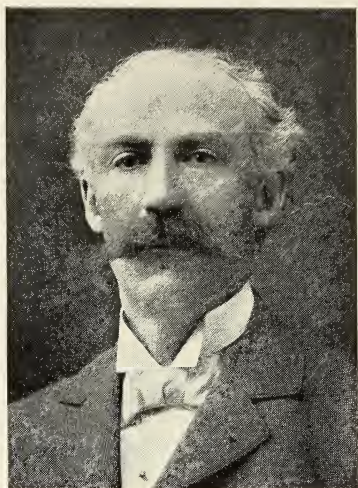
GEORGE H. DRESSER, a prominent member of our community, is connected with the New England Telephone Company, with business headquarters in the telephone building, Boston, and resides at 193 School street. As a respected and active citizen he has won the good opinion of his fellow citizens. He is president of the Central Club; a member of the Puritan Club of Boston; B. A. A. and Boston Yacht Clubs; a member of King Solomon's lodge, A.

F. & A. M.; Somerville Royal Arch Chapter; Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters; and De Molay commandery, Knights Templar.



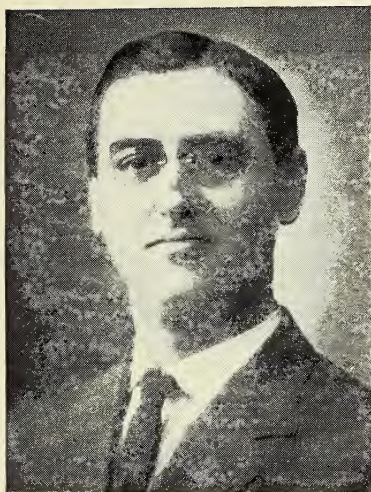
JOHN H. DUSSEAULT was born in East Cambridge, June 20, 1840, and when he was two years of age his parents moved to Charlestown, where he attended the public schools. He became a resident of Somerville June 25, 1856. He enlisted during the Civil War, and was enrolled as a member of Company E, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and was appointed first sergeant of the company. He left Somerville with his company, September 6, 1862, and was

wounded at Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864. On October 20, 1863, he was appointed second lieutenant, and on September 8, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was honorably discharged December 10, 1864. Lieutenant Dusseault has been president of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment three different times, and holds that office at the present time. He is one of a committee to compile a history of the regiment. In April, 1897, he was appointed sealer of weights and measures. During the war he was made a Mason, the regiment having a lodge room made of logs, with all necessary paraphernalia, and its colonel as worshipful master. It was known as Putnam Army lodge, No. 8, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Its members became very proficient in Masonic work on account of three meetings a week. At the close of the war the lodge was disbanded, and Lieutenant Dusseault joined Soley lodge. He is a trustee of the Somerville lodge of Elks; a member of Paul Revere lodge, I. O. O. F.; Erminie Rebekah lodge; the Owls; Somerville Fourth of July Association; Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire; the Somerville Board of Trade, and of the Commandery of State of Massachusetts Military Order of the Royal Legion.



JOSEPH O. HAYDEN, residing at 174 Summer street, Spring Hill, has been a prominent citizen of Somerville for many years. He is the president of the Somerville National Bank and of the Somerville Trust Company, and since 1876 he has been the manager of the Somerville Journal. He has been a trustee of the Somerville Savings Bank since its organization to the present time. Since 1886 he has been treasurer of Middlesex county, with his office in East Cambridge, and he

originated the system of county accounting which has since been adopted by order of the county comptroller in the counties of the state. Mr. Hayden is a trustee of the Somerville hospital, and was president of the Somerville water board for six years. He is a member of the Central Club, of which he was the first treasurer, and is also a member of the Somerville Historical Society, the Fourth of July Association, and of the Somerville Board of Trade. He is a member of the Middlesex Club, and is a past president of the Suburban Press Association. Mr. Hayden is a member of John Abbot lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and De Molay Commandery. Mr. Hayden was born in 1847 in Blandford, Mass., and at the age of seventeen went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was manager of a newspaper. He came to Somerville in 1868, when he became manager of the Boston Daily and Sunday Times, and eight years later he assumed the management of the Somerville Journal.



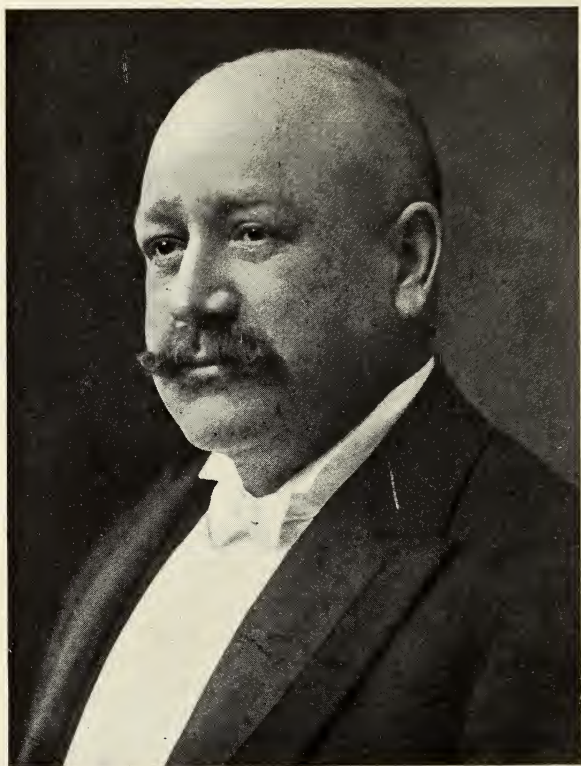
HARRY VAN IDERSTINE, upon the death of his parents, and at the age of twelve years, sought to earn his own living, commencing to learn the trade of watch-maker and jeweler. After four years' apprenticeship he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he is now actively engaged, with an office at 31 Union square. As a young man he studied valuations of real estate throughout this city, and his opinions are now sought by

all large interests, and he is one of the principal assessors of the city.

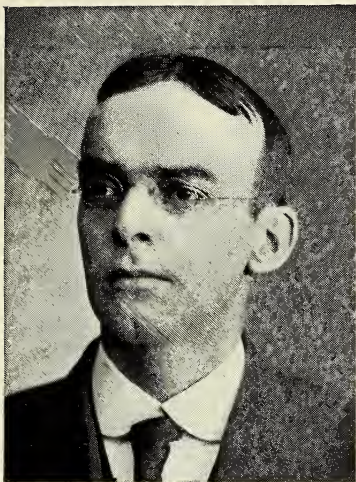
Mr. Van Iderstine handles all kinds of real estate, buying and selling on commission. He also cares for estates of absent owners, doing a large amount of renting and collecting for many clients, who, through years of experience, have learned to rely upon him. He does every kind of insurance, representing nearly all of the larger companies. His office, on the ground floor opposite the post-office, is convenient of access, and his many customers are shown every courtesy by himself and his efficient office staff.

Mr. Van Iderstine is at present a member of many social and fraternal organizations, including Oasis lodge, I. O. O. F.; Signet commandery, K. of M.; Prospect Hill lodge, K. of P.; Ivaloo lodge, I. O. O. F.; Somerville council, R. A.; Somerville lodge, A. O. U. W.; Union Fraternal League; Somerville encampment, I. O. O. F.; King Solomon lodge, A. F. & A. M.; a member of the Central, Webcowit and Men's Clubs; Association of Massachusetts Assessors; Somerville Board of Trade; Somerville Board of Fire Underwriters; Boston Board of Fire Underwriters,

ALPHONSO MARTIN was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1866, and was graduated from her public schools. For many years he was engaged in the street railway business, being the manager and builder of the first electric street railroad in Massachusetts—the Lynn Belt Line. The Worcester, Leicester, and Spencer Street Railroad and the Gloucester Street Line were also under his efficient management. In all things relative to active city life he is deeply interested, always ready to do his share in advancing them to successful fruition. Mr. Martin is an enthusiastic

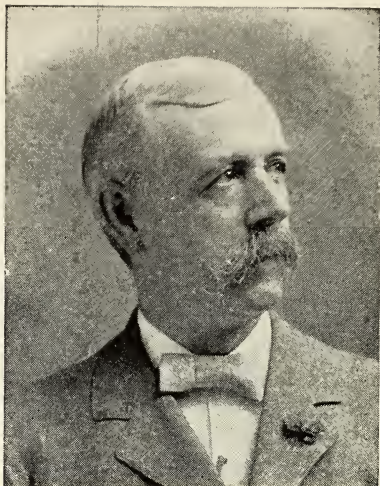


member of a number of lodges and societies, yet his greatest pleasure is in his own family circle. He resides at 106 Thurston street, with his wife, and has four sons all arrived at man's estate. Two of his sons are married and have families of their own, yet they are still his "boys." For the last few years Mr. Martin has been in the publicity business, and has met with signal success. This book is one of the many he has arranged and published. Mr. Martin believes in Somerville and Somerville institutions, and is always ready to lend a helping hand for her advancement.



WILLIAM PREBLE JONES joined the Somerville Board of Trade soon after its organization, and has ever since been a member. Born in Somerville, April 22, 1869, he has always been one of its most loyal residents, endeavoring in every way possible to advance the best interests of the city. He worked his way through school and college, graduating from the Forster grammar school in 1883, from the Somerville high school in 1887, and from Harvard College in 1891. After one year in the

Harvard law school, he embarked in newspaper work, with the hope of earning the necessary funds for continuing his law studies, but found the work so congenial that he has continued at it ever since. He was reporter and subsequently editor of the Somerville Journal from May, 1892, to December 31, 1905, since which time he has been editor and manager of the Medford Mercury. From October, 1899, to January, 1907, he was a member of the Somerville school committee, and in 1909, 1910, and 1911 a member of the board of aldermen. He is an officer of King Solomon's lodge of Masons; a member of Paul Revere Lodge of Odd Fellows, director in the Somerville Playgrounds Association, president of the Men's Association of the Broadway Congregational church, and a member of various other local organizations. He has a wife and two daughters, and resides at 13 Maple avenue,



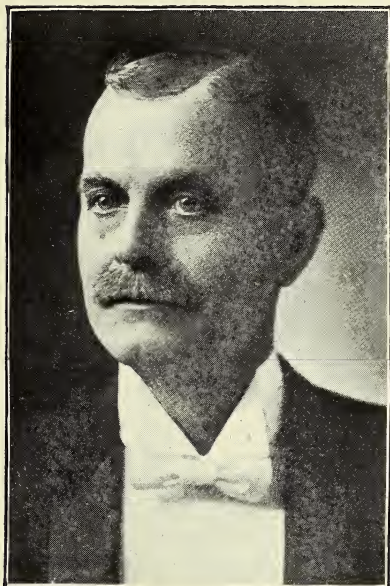
JOSEPH J. GILES was born in Somerville near the site of the present Union square, in March, 1842, his birth being the first in the town after its incorporation. His early education in the Somerville grammar schools was completed in the old high school building, which is now the city hall. In April, 1861, he went to the front with the Somerville Light Infantry, Company I, Fifth Regiment, and was in the first bat-

tle of Bull Run. In August, 1862, he enlisted for three years in the Somerville Guard, Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment, and was commissioned as its first lieutenant. He subsequently served eleven months as an aide-de-camp to General Martindale, the military governor of Washington, D. C. In 1891 and 1892 he served in the Legislature. He has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Union square since 1875.



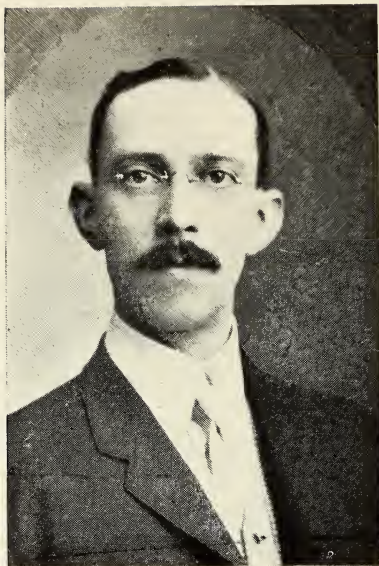
JAMES M. YORK has displayed exceptional ability as president and general manager of the York & Whitney Company, wholesale fruit and produce commission merchants, Boston, and Somerville people are pleased to count him in the list of residents. His business sagacity, invincible integrity, and keen perception have contributed to make the citizenship noteworthy. Mr. York was born in Waterboro, Me., July 23, 1848. He is a director of the Somerville Trust Company,

a trustee of the Somerville hospital, a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, a member of the Somerville Sons of Maine Club, and the Winter Hill Men's Club. He resides at 32 Dartmouth street.

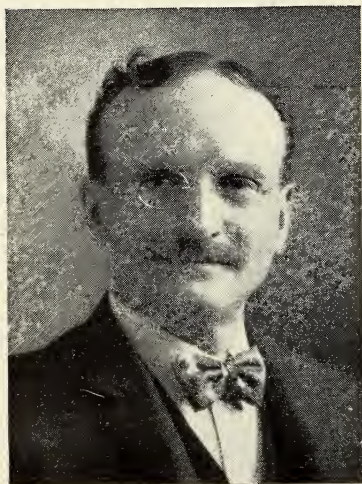


JOHN S. LOVERING is an illustration of a self-made man who has erected for himself a monument of success that stands, in the opinion of the large circle of friends who know him, as an example of what creditable ambition and well-directed energy can be made to do. He was born in Wolfboro, N. H., January 10, 1863, where he attended school. At the age of eighteen years he came to Boston and went to work, saving his money. In 1886 he started in the teaming

business for himself, and has since then become one of the leaders in that line, with an office at 77 Portland street, Boston. Mr. Lovering came to Somerville twenty-three years ago, and has taken a lively interest in the success of his adopted city. He is a member of Soley lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Somerville lodge of Elks, Paul Revere lodge, and Winter Hill Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum; Men's Club, United Order of Workmen, member of the Master Teamsters' Association, and Freedom Club of Boston.



Dr. Wesley T. Lee resides at 251 Broadway. He was born in Charlestown in 1872, was a teacher of languages in 1892 and 1893, and graduated from the Boston University Medical School in 1898. During 1899 and 1900 he studied and practiced in hospitals of Boston and Europe, and came to Somerville to reside in 1900. He is a member of John Abbot lodge, Signet Chapter, Coeur de Lion Commandery of Masons; Paul Revere lodge, I. O. O. F.; Winter Hill lodge, K. of P.; Somerville lodge of Elks, and many other societies, and is identified with several medical associations. Dr. Lee is a member of the board of health, having been its chairman for two years.



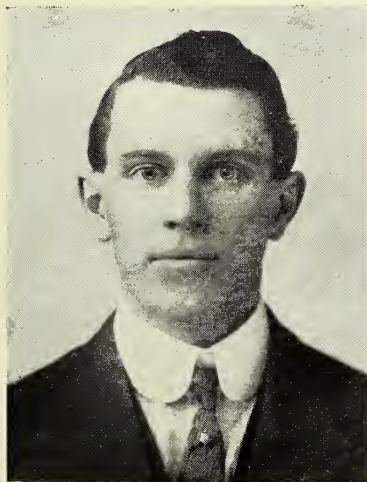
CLARENCE W. WILLIAMS, the well-known heating, ventilating, and sanitary engineer, at 9 Park street, Boston, has been for a number of years a resident of Somerville. He has been selected as the consulting engineer to the Toronto (Ontario) general hospital, where \$1,500,000 will be expended in the erection of an entire new hospital plant in the heart of that city. The engineering problems alone will amount to something like \$300,000. It will require about three years to erect and

equip the buildings, eleven in all. The appointment of Mr. Williams was made after a very thorough investigation of similar engineers throughout the country and in Canada. Mr. Williams takes an active interest in large work and is well known socially.



FRANK A. TEELE, the subject of this sketch, is a grandson of Jonathan W. Teele, for whom Teele square is named, whose ancestors were among the early settlers in what is now Somerville. Mr. Teele has conducted a coal, real estate and insurance business in Davis square for the past seventeen years. He is also president of the Tri-mount Co-operative Bank of Boston, trustee of the Somerville Building Association, a vice-president of the Somerville Associated Charities, and

a director in various religious and charitable organizations. He is associated with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and other fraternal bodies.



CLARENCE D. WATERHOUSE was born in Mechanic Falls, Maine, July 6, 1882, and now resides at 36 Francesca avenue. For many years he was employed in the grocery business in Maine, and later on changed to Dorchester, Mass. In 1907 he became connected with a Boston real estate firm, and in the fall of the same year went to the real estate office of T. H. Raymond, Central square, Cambridge. In 1908 he opened a branch office for Mr. Raymond at 257 Elm

street, Somerville, which was later moved to the new Central building, Davis square. He is manager of the Somerville office, which does a general real estate business in Somerville and Medford. Mr. Waterhouse is a member of the West Somerville Board of Trade, serving as secretary of the committee on new industries; Somerville Sons of Maine Club; and Monami lodge, I. O. O. F., of Mechanic Falls, Maine.



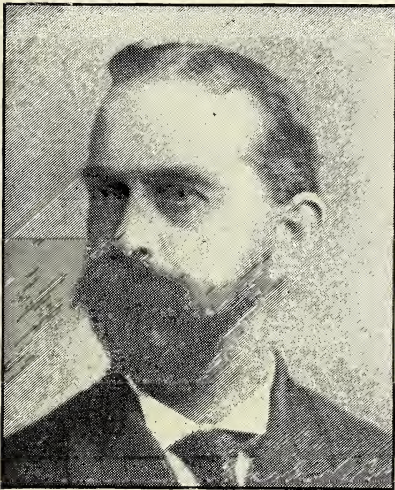
CHARLES A. KENDALL
Chief of Police

CHARLES A. KENDALL was appointed chief of police by Mayor John M. Woods early in 1909, and began his work in March of that year. His management of the department has brought it to a commendable state of discipline and efficiency. Since taking charge of the department he has been put to several severe tests, not so much in suppressing disorder as in maintaining order under unusual conditions. Probably the greatest crowd that ever assembled in the city of Somerville came on July 4, 1910, to welcome President Taft and view the extensive parade. All the police arrangements for this great occasion were made by Chief Kendall, and he met every difficulty in a masterly way, not a single incident occurring to mar the occasion. The secret service men in the President's party, public officials, and private citizens complimented the chief on his well-planned arrangements. This was not the only occasion when he demonstrated his ability to handle large crowds, as was evidenced on Decoration Day, 1909, when the monument in memory of Somerville soldiers was dedicated, and at the dedication of the new Somerville field, 1911. Chief Kendall rose from the ranks in Fitchburg, and has served as chief of police in North Adams and Fitchburg, Mass., and as an officer at the Massachusetts Reformatory, receiving many testimonials of duty well done during a period of over twenty-five years as a peace officer. He is a member of Aurora lodge of Masons of Fitchburg; Composite Royal Arch Chapter; St. Paul Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar of North Adams, and Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Boston. He is a member of Hawthorn Chapter, Eastern Star; the Central Club; Somerville Fourth of July Association; and attends divine worship at the Prospect Hill Congregational church. He received the degrees in the Knights of Pythias and their uniformed rank, and in the Improved Order of Red Men in Fitchburg.



SEWALL M. RICH
Chief of the Fire Department

SEWALL M. RICH, chief of the fire department, was born in Provincetown, Mass., November 6, 1866, and has been a resident of Somerville thirty-five years. He has served in the fire department for twenty-two years, having been a call member of Engine No. 1, and was taken from the ranks and appointed to his present position in 1909. In the years of his early manhood he was at sea before the mast and as mate of a vessel. While he had all the duties of a seaman, he was a gentleman Jack, having many comforts of food and cabin not generally enjoyed by the ordinary seaman, for his father owned the vessels he sailed in and many others beside. As a chief of the fire department, he has silenced all criticism over his appointment, and has proved himself well-qualified for the position as indicated by the article herein relating to the fire department. Chief Rich resides at 381 Medford street. He is a member of Oasis lodge, I. O. O. F.; Winter Hill lodge, K. of P.; Signet commandery, Knights of Malta; Somerville lodge of Elks, Central Club, Winter Hill Improvement Association, Somerville Board of Trade, Somerville Fourth of July Association, and the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club.



WILLIAM H. WOODBERRY, who resides with his family at 181 Central street, is one of Winter Hill's most active, prominent, and respected men. In business life he is connected with the Dalton-Ingersoll Manufacturing Company, 169 and 175 High street, Boston, as treasurer and director. Mr. Woodberry was a member of the board of aldermen in 1901 and 1902, serving as president of that body the last year of his term of service. He is

a past master and member of Soley lodge, A. F. & A. M., St. Paul's Royal Arch chapter and Boston commandery, Knights Templar, and is a director of the Somerville Savings Bank.



CHARLES F. BRYANT, a son of John Bryant, was born in Charlestown May 27, 1856, and attended the public schools of that city and a commercial college in Boston. He is a member of the widely-known firm of undertakers and embalmers, John Bryant's Sons, with offices at 353 Medford street, Somerville, and 15 Austin street, Charlestown. He has the patronage of leading citizens, is skilled in every branch of his business, and gives his personal attention to

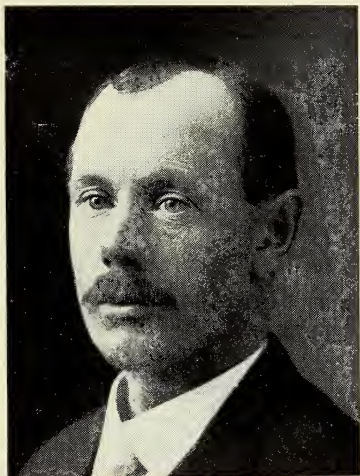
its details. Mr. Bryant has been a resident of Somerville about twenty-two years, and during those years has identified himself with matters pertaining to its welfare. He resides at 190 School street with his wife and three children, and is a member of all of our prominent organizations.



EDWIN P. FITZGERALD, lawyer, was born in Somerville February 4, 1885. He received his early education in the Somerville schools, and in 1907 he graduated from Harvard College with the degree of A. B. In 1909 he received the degree LL. B. from the Harvard law school, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, with offices at 70 State street, Boston. Governor Draper, in 1910, appointed him to the office of master of chancery, and

in 1911 he was appointed bail commissioner by the justices of the superior court. Mr. Fitzgerald maintains an active interest in local affairs, having served on a committee appointed by Mayor Woods to consider the revision of the city charter. He

rendered efficient service while superintendent of the Somerville bathing beach, and is at present prominent in Somerville athletics, being treasurer of the High School Athletic Association.

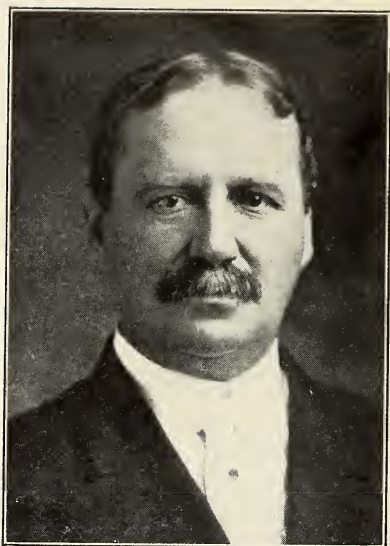


WILLIAM L. WAUGH was born at Waugh's River, N. S., October 11, 1864, and came to Somerville in 1882 as a builder and real estate operator. He quickly realized the advantages of our growing city, has materially aided in building it up by the erection of many fine houses, and has favored and assisted in putting through many public improvements. Mr. Waugh was a member of the Republican Ward and City Committee for nine years, serving as chairman one year. He was a

member of the board of aldermen in 1901, and representative in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910. He is a director in the Winter Hill Co-operative Bank, treasurer of the Somerville Lumber Company, vice-president of the Somerville Associates, and a member of the Inter-colonial Club, John Abbot lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Somerville Royal Arch chapter and Coeur de Lion commandery, Everett lodge, Somerville encampment and Ivaloo Rebekah lodge of the I. O. O. F.; Wonohaquaham Tribe of Red Men; New England Order of Protection, Republican Club of Massachusetts, and a director in the Somerville Board of Trade.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

CHAPTER VIII.

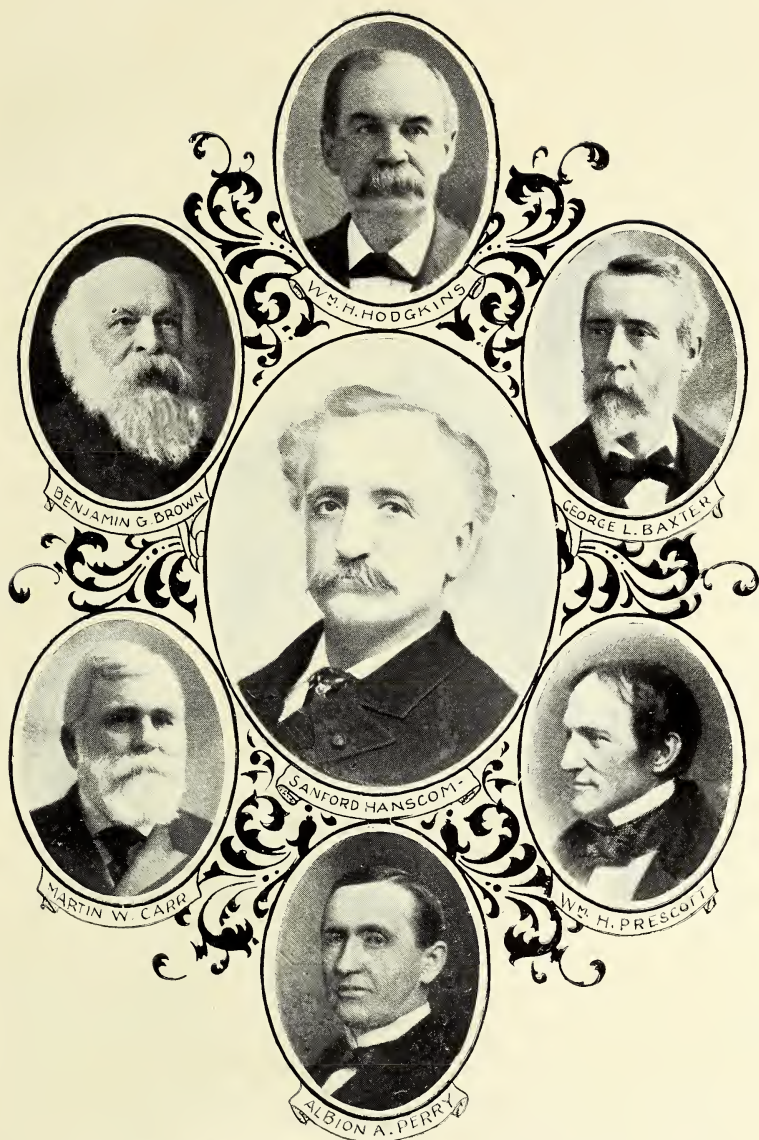


CHARLES S. CLARK
Superintendent of Schools

Through all her history, Somerville has taken just pride in her schools. Their record has reflected the best in the life of the community; their growth has kept pace with the growth of the city in all its material and civic development. When Somerville started upon its career as a town in 1842 its entire educational establishment comprised five small school buildings, accommodating 247 pupils, and having an assessed valuation of \$3,150. The payroll for teachers for the first year bore the names of one man and

five women, and amounted to \$1,152. All other school expenses were included in the small sum of \$135.96, making a total expenditure for the first year of \$1,287.96. But it is significant that the cost of maintaining the schools during that first year was more than forty per cent. of the amount invested in school accommodations. In 1910 the cost of maintaining the schools was twenty-five per cent. of the valuation of the schoolhouses and their furniture. From 1842 until 1866 seven schoolhouses were built. These were small and of a temporary character, and all have long since been abandoned for school purposes. The year 1866 was notable in the history of the schools because in that year the Forster schoolhouse, No. 1, and the Prescott schoolhouse, No. 2, were both destroyed by fire. Their successors were large buildings of a permanent character, and were the first of the type of construction which has lasted until the present day.

Following these at intervals of four or five years other



A FEW CITIZENS FOR WHOM SOMERVILLE SCHOOLS WERE NAMED

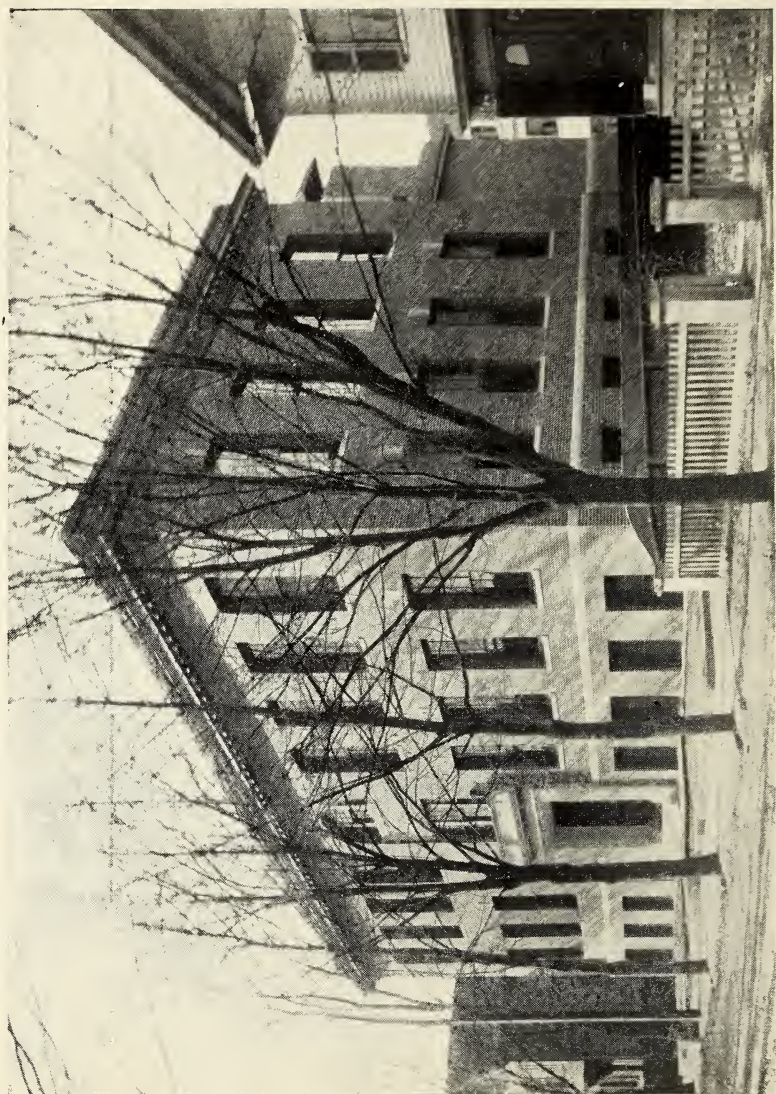


WILLIAM H. HODGKINS SCHOOL

schoolhouses of a permanent character were erected until in 1911 there were twenty-seven schoolhouses, having a capacity of over 12,000 pupils. Of the present buildings, the Prescott, Forster, and Bell are good representatives of the type of schoolhouse construction which was popular forty years ago. Plain, but substantial, these buildings have stood the wear of forty years of service, and are in good condition to-day. The newer buildings have been constructed in accordance with the best ideas of schoolhouse construction, and are attractive and well-adapted to school uses. The schoolhouses now in use are classified as follows: High school, two buildings on Central hill; grammar school buildings, thirteen; intermediate, six; primary, four; industrial, two.

No single feature of the growth of the public schools has been more distinctive than the history of the Somerville High School. Organized in 1852 with an attendance of sixty-one pupils in a building now constituting the principal portion of the city hall, in twenty years it had outgrown its accommodations, and was then established in the present Latin school building, with an attendance of 150 pupils. The attendance at the high school was then six per cent. of the average membership of all the schools. So popular was the high school that by 1895 it had again outgrown its quarters, and the English high school building was provided. At this time the attendance had reached 775, and had risen to ten per cent. of the average membership of all the schools. In 1911 the attendance was over 1,800, or fifteen per cent. of the average membership of all the schools. Four thousand two hundred and ninety-six persons have been graduated from the Somerville high school since 1867. This record is remarkable not only for the steady growth in attendance, but also in the proportion of the high school attendance to the population of the city. Among 140 cities of the United States recently tabulated only eight were higher than Somerville, whose proportion is .0227, exceeding that of all other New England cities with one exception.

During this period of growth of the high school the primary, intermediate, and grammar schools were prospering in a corresponding way. In addition to the subjects which comprised the curriculum in the earlier days, instruction is provided for boys in manual training and for girls in sewing. In 1910



GEORGE L. BAXTER SCHOOL

an important new feature was added to the school organization in the opening of an independent industrial school for boys in the Davis school building. One year later, October, 1911, an independent industrial school for girls was opened in the large double dwelling at 41 Atherton street. These schools were established in conformity with the provisions of chapter 505, Acts of 1906, and are the beginning of the undertaking to provide vocational training in industrial work. Since 1885 evening schools have been maintained for elementary and high school pupils. These schools have been well attended, and the high school has had a large attendance and a varied and attractive curriculum. In 1911 the expenditure for maintenance of the schools was \$371,579, or .00552 of the assessors' valuation of the city.

The city is fortunate in having as superintendent of schools Charles S. Clark, a man of talent, of a broad education, of an extended experience, united with executive ability equal to directing our great system of schools. Mr. Clark was born in Lowell, Mass., February 19, 1858; Dartmouth College, 1882, A. B., A. M.; George Washington University, LL. B., 1886. He is a member of the Prospect Hill Congregational church, a director of the Somerville Y. M. C. A., a member of the Central Club of Somerville, member of Soley lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, Boston City Club, and the Somerville Playgrounds Association.

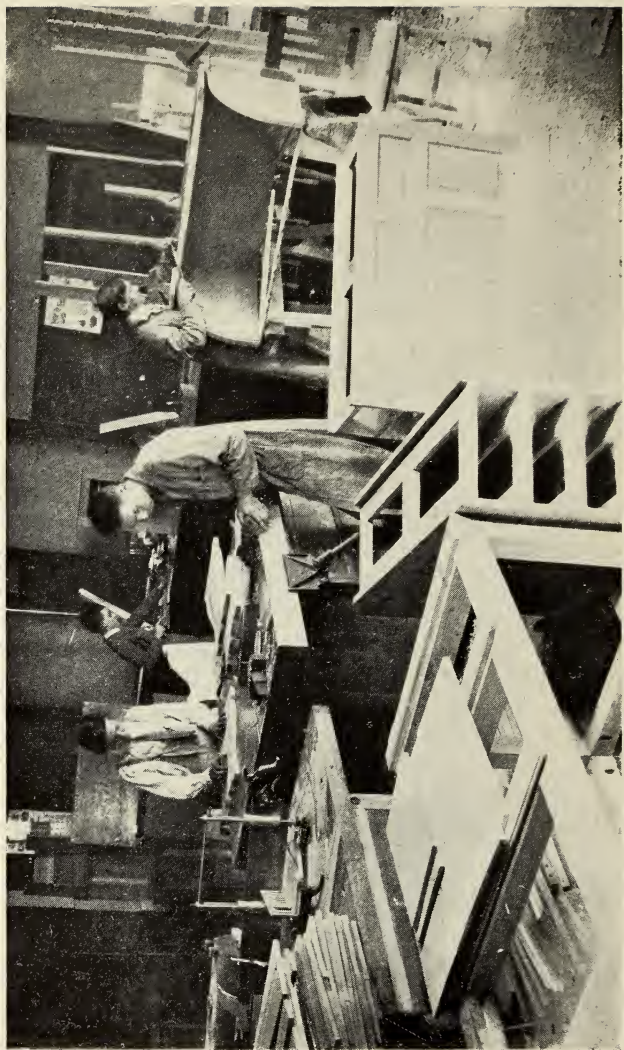
There are two Parochial schools, one for boys and the other for girls, with about 2,000 enrolled pupils, which are known as the St. Joseph's Parochial schools. The large three-story brick schoolhouse at 268 Washington street is occupied by the male pupils, and has as teachers Xavierian brothers with Brother Fabian as principal. The large wooden schoolhouse, 15 Webster avenue, is under the religious order, Sisters of Notre Dame, with twenty-two teachers. Sister M. Theresa is directress.



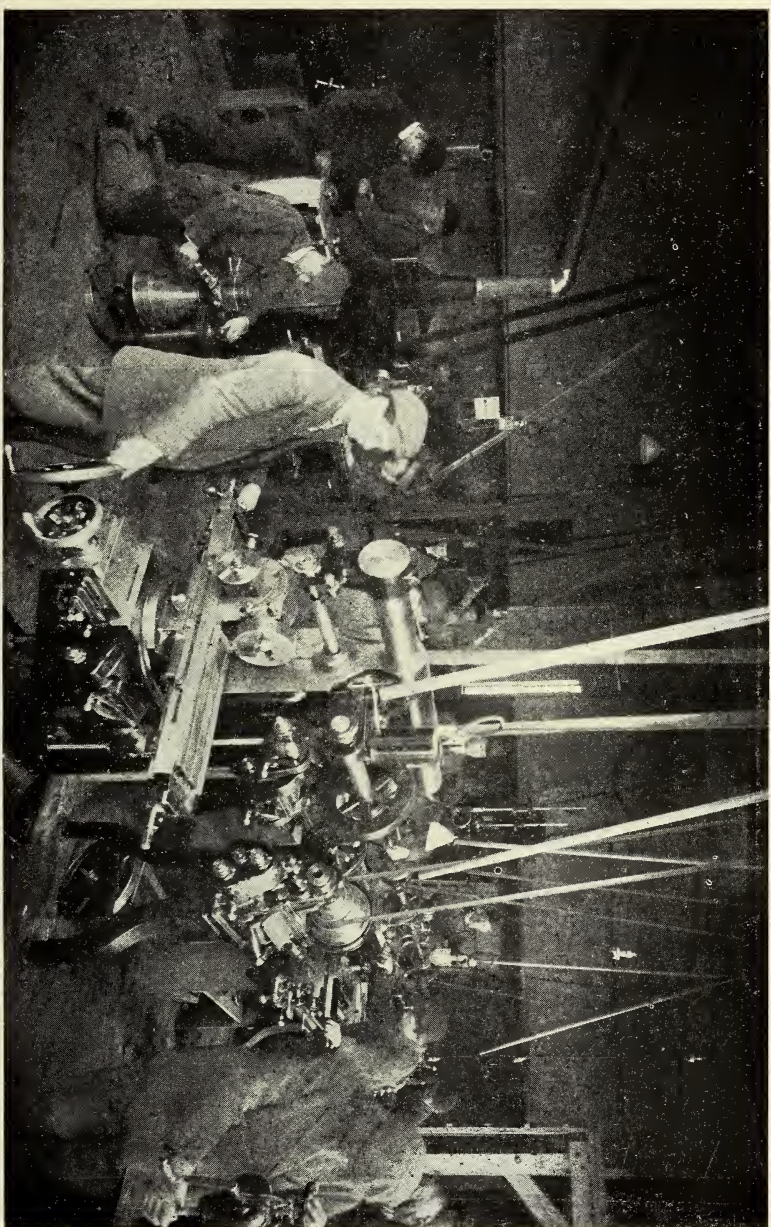
MARTIN W. CARR SCHOOL



CLASS IN DRESSMAKING
Industrial School for Girls



WOOD-WORKING ROOM
Industrial School for Boys



MACHINE ROOM
Industrial School for Boys



PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIETIES

CHAPTER IX.

Church — Social — Fraternal

OUR CHURCHES

From our settlement until the year 1844, the people of this section attended public worship either in Charlestown or Cambridge, listening to the persuasive words of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, Zachariah Symmes, Thomas Shepard, and many other of the early noted divines. In the membership of these churches are enrolled many Somerville names, such as Governor Winthrop and General Gibones, and later, Nathan Tufts and Samuel Jaques.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (UNITARIAN) CHURCH is the mother church of the city. Miss Elizabeth Page Whittredge, the teacher of the district school, in June, 1842, gathered the children of the town on Sabbath mornings, to instruct them in the simple truth of the Gospel. When Mr. Hodges came here, in 1844, with the idea as expressed in his diary: "The thought occurred to me that I might make myself useful as a religious teacher to many aged persons, young children, and others, who from the long distance were prevented from attending church," in Charlestown and Cambridge, he joined forces with the good district school teacher, and thus in the year 1844 the first religious organization was formed. The corner stone for the new church was laid upon what is now Central Hill park. Within half a century four new churches were built, three upon the same site, the fourth on the present site on Highland avenue. The first church was dedicated in September, 1845. The second church, after the destruction of the first by fire, was completed in April, 1854. The third church, after the destruction of the second by fire, was dedicated in January, 1869. The corner stone of the fourth church was laid in June, 1894. It is one of the strongest and richest church organizations in the city. Rev. Chester A. Drummond, pastor.

PERKINS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Cross and Pearl streets, was organized May 4, 1845. It was first known as the Neck Village Baptist church, later as the Charlestown



PERKINS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

and Somerville Baptist church, and in August, 1853, as the Perkins Street Baptist church. Its first meeting house was erected at the corner of Main and Haverhill streets, Charlestown. In 1853 it was removed and located on Perkins street, Somerville, at which time it was enlarged. In 1864 the church was remodeled, and on Monday, January 8, 1866, it was destroyed by fire. In June, 1867, a new church was dedicated, and in 1873 was enlarged. In 1890 this church was turned over to the East Somerville Baptist church. In May, 1892, the present church was dedicated. Rev. William C. Martin, Litt. D., pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Belmont street, near Summer street, Spring Hill, was organized December 30, 1852, as the First Baptist church in Somerville. The church worshipped in the Beach-street chapel from the date of its organization till March 2, 1873, when they entered their present church, which was dedicated June 12, 1873. Rev. Loren A. Clevenger, D. D., pastor.

FIRST ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was the first of the Congregational denomination established in Somerville, and from it, as the parent church, various others have grown into prominent church organizations. On September 15, 1853, the society was legally organized, and the corner stone of the first church edifice was laid October 10, 1854, and the building was dedicated July 12, 1855. On March 16, 1867, their church edifice was destroyed by fire. The corner stone of a new church was laid August 27, 1867, and the present edifice on the original site on Franklin street, opposite Perkins street, was dedicated September 30, 1868. Rev. Percy E. Thomas, pastor.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Cross and Tufts streets, first held a meeting in the town hall in 1853, and the church was organized February 16, 1854. The first chapel was built upon land given by Charles Tufts, for whom Tufts College was afterwards named. This church was destroyed by fire January 2, 1868. The present building was erected in 1869, and the Social hall was added in 1894. Rev. H. D. Maxwell, pastor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. In September, 1855, Rev. Abraham Merrill, then preaching at East Cambridge, sent a local preacher named Rufus Gerrish to Somerville to start a Methodist society. A few people were gathered



WINTER HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

in Franklin hall, a hall then standing at the junction of Washington street and Somerville avenue. The present church building, corner of Bow street and Wesley park, was erected in 1874. Rev. William R. Newhall, pastor.

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Summer and Central streets, dates its early formation from Easter Sunday, 1862. The place of worship was in a small hall, then at the corner of Milk row and Park street. A permanent organization was effected December 18, 1862. Rev. N. K. Bishop, rector.

BROADWAY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH began with the formation of a Sabbath school by a few Christian people of Winter Hill in August, 1863, in Broadway hall, at the foot of Winter Hill. An ecclesiastical society was formed, preaching and other services were continued in the hall until June 21, 1864, when the church dedicated a new church building at the corner of Broadway and Central street. December 9, 1866, the church building was destroyed by fire. Following the fire church was held in a new dwelling house on Sycamore street, owned by Samuel Oakman, a member of the church. Increased attendance led to removal to the town hall in the Forster schoolhouse, where services were continued from July 7, 1867, until January 18, 1868, when the church removed to a new chapel on Sycamore street, erected and tendered to the church free of rent by Mr. Oakman. Early in the summer of 1871 the society voted to build a chapel at the corner of Central street and Broadway, the site of its former meeting house. Just five years after the burning of its former church, the new house of worship was dedicated, December 10, 1871. This church was vacated in January, 1880, and services were held in the chapel it had formerly occupied on Sycamore street. In 1883-1884 the church erected a building on the present site on Sycamore street. In 1896 the church was completely renovated and beautified, and a new Gothic front and Renaissance tower were added. Rev. Sidney Cooke, acting pastor.

WINTER HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in 1863 was started through the organization of a Sabbath school. On June 14, 1865, a church was formally organized, with twenty-eight members. In 1881 the membership was divided; a part withdrew and were recognized ecclesiastically as the Broadway Congregational church. The remainder were organized and

formally recognized by council January 29, 1883, and changed the name to the Winter Hill Congregational church. Its beautiful church home is located on Broadway, corner of Central street. Rev. Charles L. Noyes, D. D., pastor.

ST. THOMAS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH was started through the efforts of Rev. N. G. Allen in 1863, and a chapel, corner of Washington and Tufts streets, was rented. May 17, 1863, the first service was held, and Rev. Dr. Randall, afterwards bishop of Colorado, preached the first sermon. Rev. George W. Durell became rector, and in 1870 built the church on Somerville avenue, Union square. The debt on the building having been discharged, it was consecrated July 9, 1875. Rev. A. H. Kennedy, rector.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized early in 1872. May 28, 1872, the first quarterly conference was held. July 1, 1872, the board of trustees took on corporate powers and appointed a committee to secure subscriptions for the erection of a place of worship. They secured a chapel at an expense of \$1,600, in which they received their first pastor, Rev. A. E. Winship, who was appointed April 8, 1873. His efforts laid the foundation for what became a strong society. In 1881 the property at the corner of Park avenue and Elm street was purchased and used as a parsonage. Early in 1882 a part of this property was sold, the church retaining forty feet frontage on Park avenue, to which was added by purchase fifty-five feet more, making a lot ninety-five feet by eighty-eight feet, on which the present edifice was erected and dedicated February 7, 1883. The church has been a power for good. Rev. George B. Dean, pastor.

RANDALL MEMORIAL FREE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized July 21, 1883, as the Freewill Baptist Mission Church of Charlestown. In October, 1874, they moved to Broadway hall, East Somerville, and in June, 1879, to a large hall near by. There they remained until April, 1882, when they moved into their new chapel. Their present church building was built on New Cross street. Rev. C. E. Tuller, pastor.

PROSPECT HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized December 30, 1874, in Bacon hall, Union square. As the first meeting was in Deacon M. P. Elliott's house on Prospect Hill, it was voted to call the new church the Prospect Hill church. The first house of worship, situated on Warren avenue, was



WEST SOMERVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

dedicated in 1876, and became the property of the Union Square Presbyterian church October 1, 1887. In October, 1889, the present house of worship, Bow street, corner of Walnut street, was dedicated. Rev. Paul G. Favor, pastor.

WEST SOMERVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH, College avenue, corner Winslow avenue, was organized in June, 1874, and has been extending its influence for good in all the years since. Rev. William Frederick Wilson, pastor.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH is an offshoot of the St. James', North Cambridge, and was organized in that church in 1875. A small chapel was built on Newbury street, and the first service held November 26, 1876. April 8, 1880, the edifice was dedicated. December 12, 1885, it was removed to its present site on Broadway, corner of Clarendon avenue. In 1892 the edifice was improved, and a dedicatory service held by Right Rev. Phillips Brooks, bishop of the diocese, December 7. Rev. Charles L. Sleight, rector.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH was first planned for by Father McGrath, who in October, 1877, purchased the land corner of Medford and Thurston streets as the site for the first Catholic church, and four years later St. Ann's was erected. Three weeks after the dedication of the edifice, which took place September 25, 1881, Rev. John B. Galvin was installed as pastor, who said his first mass in the church October 23, 1881. November 27, 1894, the church was partially destroyed by fire. In two months after the fire the edifice was re-dedicated and made more beautiful than before. It is in a most flourishing condition, bringing many blessings upon the parish. Rev. Francis J. Butler, pastor.

WINTER HILL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH was first organized in the Methodist chapel, corner of Marshall street and Broadway, on the evening of June 23, 1879, with the name Winter Hill Universalist parish. The first regular resident pastor was settled in 1888. In May, 1889, the name was changed, on petition to the legislature, to that it now has. In 1888 the present church edifice, corner of Thurston street and Evergreen avenue, was built. Rev. Francis A. Gray, pastor.

WINTER HILL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized June 27, 1881, and the first church meeting was held on that day. A council was called June 28, 1881, to recognize the church as a regular Baptist church. The vote was unanimous, and the



ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

recognition services were held on the evening of the next day. May 5, 1887, the trustees were authorized to purchase a lot on School street, opposite Maple street, and October 8, 1888, ground was broken and the building long desired was begun. The new house was dedicated with appropriate services on the evening of April 10, 1889. Rev. Otis W. Foye, pastor.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Washington street, corner of Webster avenue, was dedicated in June, 1881, and constitutes one of the largest congregations in Somerville. Its various church societies and social organizations are ever active in parish work. Rev. Christopher T. McGrath, pastor.

THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Under the leadership of Carrie D. Chamberlin, a few devoted Universalists in 1881 met to consider the feasibility of organizing a parish in West Somerville. July 13, 1881, a meeting to organize was held. Clarendon hall was engaged as a place of worship. In May, 1883, it was voted to buy the land corner of Morrison avenue and Elm street. In September, 1884, the work of building commenced, and on the last day of the year the church was dedicated. Rev. H. A. Hersey, pastor.

UNION SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized by the presbytery of Boston in Pythian hall December 14, 1886. In October, 1887, the congregation purchased their present place of worship on Warren avenue, opposite Sanborn avenue. Rev. Norman McQueen, pastor.

EAST SOMERVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized March 19, 1890. Its constituent members were original members of the Perkins Street Baptist church. The first services of the church were held in Hadley hall, on Broadway, afterward in the Flint Street Methodist church, and since July 25, 1890, in the present edifice on Perkins street, opposite Pinckney street. Rev. F. S. Boody, pastor.

ST. CATHERINE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH was organized in 1891 and dedicated to St. Catherine of Genoa. Ground for the new church on Summer street, opposite Spring street, was broken in December, 1891, and the edifice was finished in April, 1892. Rev. J. J. O'Brien, pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION was organized December 19, 1892. This church is purely Wesleyan. Its chapel is on Temple street, corner of Heath street. Rev. D. W. Staffeld, pastor.

HIGHLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized November 11, 1894, incorporated November 28, 1894, and recognized by the council January 21, 1895. The organization of the church was the culmination of a series of open-air meetings, and the lot on which the meetings were held, on the corner of Highland avenue and Lowell street, was purchased and a chapel placed thereon. Rev. George S. Anderson, pastor.

UNION SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1885, and long worshiped in a hall. Ground was broken on a lot owned by the society on Walnut street August 12, 1895. The corner stone was laid October 3 following, and the building was completed for occupancy so that the first meeting therein was held June 14, 1896. Rev. W. Bradley Whitney, pastor.

DAY STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH held its first regular meeting December 14, 1873. For two and one-half years the church worshiped in a hall in Clarendon block, and the six months following in the Methodist Episcopal chapel on Highland avenue. During the summer of 1876 a house of worship was donated to the society by the East Cambridge Evangelical Society. This building was taken down, removed to the present site, and re-built, being dedicated December 4, 1876. In 1876 the church was completely renovated and beautified, and was given up in 1911. A lot of land has been purchased at the corner of Francesca and College avenues, West Somerville, upon which the society is erecting a new church. Rev. Perley C. Grant, pastor.

MT. BENEDICT CATHOLIC CHURCH on Hathorn street, corner of Arlington street, built in the spring of 1912, was the first new church under authority of His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell. Rev. Garrett J. Barry is pastor.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, on Putnam street, near Summer street, was organized October 6, 1887. Rev. C. R. Crossett, pastor.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, College avenue, near Davis square. Rev. W. H. Pierce, pastor.

FLINT STREET METHODIST CHURCH, on Flint street, opposite Rush street, was organized in April, 1868, and was the second Methodist church established. Rev. C. L. Smiley, pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, meets in Anthoine hall, School street, near Highland avenue.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE holds meetings at 71 Irving street. Rev. Charles W. Pettit, pastor.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH, Chestnut street, corner of Elm street. Rev. J. W. Gillies, pastor.

AFRICAN UNION METHODIST meets at 11 Harrison street, West Somerville. Rev. Adam Smith, pastor.

RECOGNIZED CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS meets at 8 Sewall street.

SALVATION ARMY has headquarters at 337 Somerville avenue.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Several citizens became, as a result of association conventions in 1867, interested in the need of a Young Men's Christian Association in our then rapidly-growing town. A meeting was held in the Perkins Street Baptist church December 7, 1867, and the association formed with Hon. W. H. Hodgkins, president, and Hiram L. Makechnie, secretary. For twenty years evangelistic work was carried on. In the summer of 1887 it was reorganized along lines of "definite work for and by young men," at which time headquarters were opened in a Union-square building, and the association employed its first general secretary. In May, 1891, the association was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. In 1893 the association rented a home at Gilman square and commenced plans for a permanent home building adequate to their growing needs. Through the help of the Women's Auxiliary and other friends, the lot on Highland avenue, 75x149 feet, was purchased, and the erection of the present building thereon was commenced. The corner stone was laid in 1904, and the building was opened and occupied in November, 1905. There was a week of exercises of dedication in February, 1906, at which time addresses were delivered by Governor George H. Utter, of Rhode Island, and Senator Dolliver, of Iowa. The land, building, and furnishings cost about \$85,000. The present membership is 1,200, and any self-respecting man can join. The association building is finely equipped with comfortable and commodious halls, class rooms, reception and committee rooms, dormitories, gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alleys, etc., and in every detail is equal to any first-class building devoted to Y. M. C. A. work. Its men's meetings, its Bible study are inspirations for great good. Its educational department consists of evening



SOMERVILLE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, HIGHLAND AVENUE

courses by expert teachers. Among the subjects taught are: Mechanical drawing, mechanical sketching, machine drawing, electricity, arithmetic, language, spelling, geography, civil service preparation, business English and correspondence. The physical department classes are arranged for young men, business and professional men, high school and employed boys and boys between the ages of ten and sixteen. Special entertainments and lectures are frequent during the fall and winter seasons.

May 1, 1906, a board of trustees was created to hold any trust funds for the association. That board now consists of Edmund S. Sparrow (chairman), Luke W. Farmer (treasurer), Nathan H. Reed, J. Frank Wellington, and James M. York. The first bequest to the association was the valuable old clock in the entrance hall of the building and \$10, from Mrs. Mary L. O. Hinds. Other bequests have been made as follows: Mrs. Nancy J. Litchfield, \$2,000; Miss Emily Sawyer, \$1,000; S. Newton Cutler, \$1,000.

The association's entrance into a greater work and larger quarters was due in no small measure to the interest and activity of Henry M. Moore, prior to 1906, who was widely known as a member of the International and the State Association of the Y. M. C. A., and who died the week of the dedication of the present building. The large hall in the building was named Moore hall in memory of his work and devotion. Mr. Moore was ably assisted by Mrs. George W. Maynard, then president of the Women's Auxiliary, and Maynard hall in the building was named in loving memory of her great interest in the association.

George E. Day, the present secretary, has through his efforts increased the membership to its present number, and the association has gained the well-merited reputation of absolute loyalty to the gospel truths, of being successful in educational teachings, and in physical work without a superior. And to all this may justly and properly be added the name of Charles L. Stevens, who since 1906 has acted as a wise and earnest president of the association.

COLLEGE CLUB.

About 100 college men of Somerville, representing various institutions of learning, met in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium December 14, 1911, and organized the College Club. The objects



UNION SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH

of the club are to bring the college men of Somerville in closer relation, to encourage the college idea in parents and pupils, and to be of service to the community. The temporary organization is as follows: President, Leon M. Conwell, Princeton; vice-president, Warren C. Kendall, Dartmouth; secretary, Emmons F. Whitcomb, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; treasurer, Drew B. Hall, Bowdoin; executive committee, Rev. Dr. William R. Newhall, George E. Day, and Max VerWiebe.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

This noted denominational institution of learning has a part of its property for educational purposes located on Somerville soil, in that part of our city adjoining the city of Medford. The Universalists of America were no doubt influenced to locate their great institution at its location overlooking the romantic Mystic valley by the liberal gift of Charles Tufts, of Somerville, of twenty acres on Walnut Hill. This gift was soon increased to 100 acres, supplemented by an additional tract of twenty acres from Timothy Cotting, of Medford. In appreciation of Mr. Tufts' generous gift, the college was given his name. In 1852 a charter was granted the college by the state. On July 23, 1853, the corner stone of the first building, "Ballou Hall," in honor of the first president, Rev. Hosea Ballou, was laid. The building was completed and formally opened August 22, 1855. Many bequests have been made to this institution since the year of its inception. Most of its landed possessions are in Somerville, with some of its buildings, its campus, and its principal avenues of approach, and thus, with Medford, Somerville shares the renown of this "first Universalist college in the world." Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, D. D., is its president.

SOMERVILLE HOSPITAL.

The publication of an article in the Somerville Journal, the city's leading paper, in the issue of November 24, 1890, attracted the attention of the late Miss Martha R. Hunt, a benevolent woman, to the need and advantages of a local hospital. She contributed the generous sum of \$10,000, on condition that a like sum be raised. The Somerville Medical Society appointed a committee to raise funds, and March 8, 1891, reported to Mayor Charles G. Pope that between \$12,000 and \$13,000 had been subscribed, and thus the gift of Miss Hunt was made available. A corporation was formed, and May 11,



FLINT STREET METHODIST CHURCH

1891, a committee was appointed. October 27, 1891, the contract for the construction of the building was awarded. The building was practically completed February 17, 1893. Prior to this a gift of \$5,000 was bequeathed to the hospital by the will of Rufus B. Stickney. The location is all that could be desired, situated as it is on Spring Hill, and surrounded by streets on three sides, the abrupt descent of the hill on the fourth side precluding the possibility of obstruction by other buildings. There are ample grounds enough to permit of additional buildings as time demands. In accordance with the by-laws, the board of trustees consists of twenty-four members besides the president, vice-president, clerk, and treasurer, two members being selected from each ward by the corporation annually for a term of three years. The medical board consists of four physicians, two fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society and two members of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society, appointed for a term of two years. Every detail of work is of a high order, and the hospital ranks with any like institution in the state.

HOSPITAL LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed May 18, 1892, and incorporated in February of the following year. It was organized to put into operation systematic methods of securing necessary funds for carrying on the work of the hospital. It has continuously fulfilled the purposes for which it was created in a manner to call for highest praise.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Associated Charities of Somerville was formed December 14, 1893, and was forced by the hard times of 1893, maintaining its existence of usefulness ever since. Its original objects, continuously and successfully worked out, are: "To secure the concurrent and harmonious action of the different charities in Somerville in order to raise the needy above the need of relief, prevent begging and imposition, and diminish pauperism; to encourage thrift, self-dependence, and industry through friendly intercourse, and to aid the poor to help themselves; to prevent children from growing up as paupers; and to aid in the diffusion of knowledge on subjects connected with the relief of the poor." Its office is at 247 Pearl street.

SOMERVILLE SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

This society was organized November 13, 1871, for general

charitable work. November 28, 1885, the society received a bequest from Mrs. George H. Crosby. Their expenditures for groceries, boots and shoes, wood and coal, rents, funeral expenses, clothing, etc., for the needy have amounted into the thousands of dollars.

WASHINGTON STREET DAY NURSERY.

The existence of this worthy institution was due to the desire of the Helen Hunt Circle of King's Daughters to protect children while their mothers are at work. Ladies interested organized in March, 1893, and the following June opened a home at 144 Washington street, with a matron, housekeeper, and five children. Recently the home has been closed, but the association has taken up work in the homes of children.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Willard C. Kinsley Post, 139, G. A. R., was chartered August 16, 1870, and was mustered as a post October 20 of that year. The post was named to perpetuate the memory of one of the bravest and most popular men who ever led a company, a citizen of Somerville. From the ranks Mr. Kinsley received merited promotions until he became a captain. He served in many battles, and at almost the close of the war, on March 31, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va., just prior to Lee's surrender, he fell, mortally wounded, and died the following day. The muster roll of the post during its organization contained the names of men prominent in business pursuits, high in the councils of city and state. The tenets of the order, Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, are fully exemplified. Their teaching of loyalty to country and flag has promoted a healthy sentiment among the children who have attended our public schools during the post's existence. Its charitable work has extended beyond their own, and many worthy charities have received their generous gifts.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Somerville has the largest percentage of club women to the population of any city in the country. They are intelligent, progressive, wise, generous, home-loving, noble, and public-spirited.

HEPTOREAN CLUB is recognized the leader, because of the large number of prominent women connected with it. The club was organized November 23, 1894, and incorporated in January, 1895. It joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs the same year. It has a large membership of resident

and non-resident women. Its philanthropic work consists of the maintenance of a free bed in the Somerville hospital, the support of two yearly scholarships for young women, besides contributions to other schools of interest to women. It meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, from October to April, in Unitarian hall, Highland avenue.

SOMERVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB came into existence as the Heptorean Club Auxiliary, and was organized May 6, 1901. In 1904 it became an independent body. It has done much charitable work. It furnished one of the dormitories in the Y. M. C. A. building, and has made donations to the Somerville Hospital, Day Nursery, Floating Hospital, etc.

DAUGHTERS OF MAINE CLUB is the oldest woman's club in the city, being organized in 1892 and incorporated in July, 1895. In December, 1895, it joined the State Federation, and in April, 1897, the General Federation. Only women born in Maine are eligible for membership. It makes liberal donations to all charitable causes.

FORTHIAN CLUB is the only one in the city having an age limit, and is composed of young women. It aids materially in all good work along charitable lines.

COENONIA CLUB is limited to fifty, and was organized September 28, 1897. It is a social and literary club, meeting at homes of the members each month.

BROWNING CLUB is a literary and social organization. It was organized December 10, 1894, and has joined the Massachusetts Federation. Meetings are held at the homes of the members, and during each year several social affairs are held, to which they invite friends.

OLD POWDER HOUSE CLUB is composed of active business and professional women. Enrolled are the names of physicians, dentists, druggists, teachers, artists, journalists, designers, and about every other line of work done by educated, self-supporting women. There is a limit to the membership, and there is a large waiting list. There is an associate membership list of women not in professional or business life. The club was organized in 1895.

VON BULOW CLUB is the outgrowth of mothers' meetings held in the Glines kindergarten. It was organized in 1900.

PROSPECT HILL CHAPTER, D. A. R., was organized March 14, 1898.

ANNE ADAMS TUFTS CHAPTER, D. A. R., was organized March 10, 1897, approved by the national society January 6, 1898, and charter given February 17, 1899. Its philanthropic work is varied.

WILLARD C. KINSLEY RELIEF CORPS, No. 21, is one of the pioneer women's organizations of the city, and has performed splendid work in assisting the soldiers and the families of departed soldiers. It was organized May 17, 1878, and reorganized in May, 1882, when it became a branch of the Massachusetts department.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. There are three unions of the W. C. T. U. in Somerville, and the tremendous no-license vote from year to year is due in a great measure to their energy and earnest efforts. The Somerville Union was organized in 1876; the West Somerville Union was organized in 1879; and the Winter Hill Union was organized in 1882.

Y. M. C. A. AUXILIARY is a body of efficient helpers to the Young Men's Christian Association, and was organized in December, 1887. In April, 1893, they purchased the first building lot for the Y. M. C. A.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE is for the advancement of the cause of women and to assist them in securing positions to which they are fitted. Its organization was the result of state legislation granting the right to women to vote for members of the school committee.

PATRIOTIC DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA has two thriving camps. Camp No. 1 meets the first Thursday afternoon and the third Saturday evening of each month in Flemming hall. Camp No. 3 meets the first Saturday and third Thursday of each month in Columbian hall.

MASONIC.

There are three Blue Lodges, a Royal Arch Chapter, a Council of Royal and Select Masters.

JOHN ABBOT LODGE was the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Somerville, and was opened under dispensation October 23, 1857. The lodge received its charter and was formally constituted September 14, 1858. For two years they met in a small attic lodge room over Union hall, in a wooden building at the corner of Oak and Milk streets, now known as Beach street and Somerville avenue. Then for nine years they met on the second floor of the same building. March 18, 1869,



MASONIC APARTMENTS, GILMAN SQUARE



JOHN ABBOT LODGE ROOM

they moved to Union Hall building in Union square, and October 4, 1888, to the Stickney building in Gilman square. In recent years they have met in Endicott hall, Pearl street, corner of Marshall street, Winter Hill, the first Tuesday of each month.

SOLEY LODGE, instituted April 2, 1879, held its first meeting in Broadway hall, East Somerville. It was formally instituted April 9, 1880, in Franklin hall. Its present meeting place is the Masonic apartments, corner of Pearl and Marshall streets, on the third Monday of each month.

KING SOLOMON LODGE is one of the oldest lodges in the United States, and was for many years located in Charlestown, having moved to Somerville to accommodate its members. This lodge has many articles of antiquity, including silver jewels, the handiwork of Paul Revere, who belonged to the lodge. Meetings are held in the Masonic apartments the second Friday of each month except July and August.

SOMERVILLE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER held preliminary meetings in June and October, 1870, and opened December 27, 1870. The final constitution was under its charter October 10, 1871. Meetings are held Thursday evening of each month in Masonic apartments, Gilman square.

ORIENT COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS received its charter and was formally constituted January 16, 1890. Meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at Masonic apartments, Gilman square.

HIGHLAND CHAPTER, No. 35, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, is made up of Masons' wives, mothers, and sisters. It meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at Newcomb hall, 84 Broadway.

ODD FELLOWS.

The fellows of the "three links" are numerous and prosperous, as are, also, several lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah, closely allied to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and like them founded on the immutable corner stone of Friendship, Love, and Truth.

OASIS LODGE, No. 146, was instituted September 17, 1868, in the Masonic apartments, Somerville avenue. In 1872 it removed to Odd Fellows hall, Union square, where it remained until the completion, in 1891, of its present home in the Stone building. Meetings are held every Thursday evening of each week.

PAUL REVERE LODGE, No. 184, was instituted at Winter Hill on March 15, 1878, in what was at that time known as Brazillian hall, where it remained until 1885, when it went into Odd Fellows hall, 306 Broadway, Winter Hill, where it meets Tuesday evenings.

CALEB RAND LODGE, No. 197, was instituted in West Somerville May 29, 1888. In the summer of 1892 the lodge room and paraphernalia were destroyed by fire, and the lodge accepted the courteous offer of Oasis Lodge, and used their apartments until their present apartments, Fraternity hall, West Somerville, were fitted up. They meet every Tuesday evening.

SOMERVILLE ENCAMPMENT, No. 48, was instituted in Odd Fellows hall, Union square, April 7, 1873. It meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 50 Union square.

WINTER HILL ENCAMPMENT, No. 76, was instituted March 17, 1892. Meetings are held the first and second Thursdays of each month in Odd Fellows hall, Winter Hill.

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 306 Broadway, Winter Hill, was incorporated June 3, 1884, and its annual meeting is the second Wednesday in June.

THISTLE LODGE, No. 7,470, Manchester Unity, meets in Fraternity hall, 26 Union square, the first and third Fridays of each month.

OLD POWDER HOUSE LODGE, No. 7,609, Manchester Unity, meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Unity hall, Studio building.

IVALOO LODGE, No. 7, D. of R., was organized January 28, 1870. This lodge has done much charitable work, one of its noted charities being the furnishing of a room in the Somerville Hospital. Meetings are held the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Stone building, Union square.

ERMINIE LODGE, No. 76, D. of R., was instituted March 25, 1889. Among the many good works to their credit is a furnished room in the local hospital and at the Odd Fellows' Home at Worcester. Meetings are held the second and fourth Mondays in Odd Fellows hall, Winter Hill.

RAMONA LODGE, No. 93, D. of R., was instituted December 9, 1890, in Society hall, Clarendon block, West Somerville. The lodge has been active in local relief work and generous to

the Odd Fellows' Home. Meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays in Fraternity hall, Davis square.

SOMERVILLE FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Was organized May 9, 1870, and incorporated March 11, 1890. It distributes relief to its members who may be injured going to, working at, or returning from a fire. In case of death it pays funeral expenses. Its resources are annual dues and income of entertainments. The annual meeting is ten days after the first Monday in January at Central fire station.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

There are three prosperous divisions of this order and a ladies' auxiliary division. DIVISION No. 6 was instituted in 1876, and meets the first Thursday of each month at Unity hall, 5 Bow street. DIVISION No. 7 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Independence hall, Gilman square. DIVISION No. 40 meets the first Sunday of each month in Independence hall, Gilman square. LADIES' AUXILIARY DIVISION, No. 11, meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in Independence hall.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

PROVIDENT LODGE, No. 122, meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Unity hall, Davis square. SOMERVILLE LODGE, No. 48, meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Fraternity hall, Union square. TERMINAL LODGE, No. 108, meets the second and fourth Wednesdays at 84 Broadway. WINTER HILL LODGE, No. 118, meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Odd Fellows hall.

B. OF L. F. E.

PAUL REVERE LODGE, No. 485, meets the first and third Sundays of each month at Newcomb hall, 84 Broadway. The Ladies' Society meets the second Sunday evening of each month and fourth Tuesday afternoon.

B. P. O. ELKS.

SOMERVILLE LODGE, No. 917, B. P. O. E., was instituted in 1904, and is one of the largest lodges of this present-day popular and noted Benevolent and Protective order in this state. It is known throughout the commonwealth as one of the best lodges of the order. Its membership includes the mayor, ex-mayors, state and city officials, and many men

prominent in all activities of our city. Its influence for good is marked. Meetings are held the second and fourth Fridays of each month, except June, July, August, and September, at 306 Broadway.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

There are two courts of this influential order. COURT MAINE, No. 41, meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Independence hall, Union square. COURT PAUL REVERE, No. 171, meets the second and fourth Wednesdays at 311 Broadway.

SONS OF VETERANS.

MAJOR JOHN A. CUMMINGS CAMP, No. 3, is of great assistance to the G. A. R., and has a most active membership. They meet the second and fourth Friday evenings in G. A. R. hall, Highland avenue.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

There are two societies of Daughters of Veterans, the MRS. GEORGE O. BRASTOW TENT, No. 12, which meets the first and third Fridays of each month in G. A. R. hall, and CORPORAL CLARENCE STEWART AUXILIARY, No. 19, which meets in Berkeley hall the first and third Mondays of each month.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

SARANAC TRIBE, No. 66, holds a pow-wow the first and third Wednesdays of each month in Odd Fellows hall, Winter Hill.

IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS.

BROTHER SHEARE'S BRANCH, No. 380, meets the second Tuesday and fourth Sunday of each month in Society hall, Union square.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

This influential order has a council with a membership of about 1,000 men, and is the largest society in the city. They have purchased a large and commanding lot of land at the corner of Highland avenue and Central street, upon which they will erect a magnificent and substantial building to be exclusively devoted to their comfort and convenience.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Is represented by WARREN LODGE, No. 189, which meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in Flemming hall, 245 Pearl street.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

This society is represented by three lodges. EVENING STAR LODGE, No. 792, meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in McKinley hall, Union square. NEWTOWNE LODGE meets in Studio building the second and fourth Fridays of each month. SUNFLOWER LODGE meets the first and third Mondays of each month in Goodwin hall, Marshall street.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

This order has a large commandery and a building association. SIGNET COMMANDERY, No. 188, was instituted March 23, 1896, and has a membership including many prominent men. Meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Odd Fellows hall, Winter Hill. The KNIGHTS OF MALTA BUILDING ASSOCIATION has a directors' meeting the first Tuesday in September at Knights of Malta building.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This noted order has three lodges in this city. ARCADIA LODGE, No. 113, was first instituted January 30, 1895. They meet in Fraternity hall, Davis square, the first and third Wednesdays of each month. FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 41, meets the first and third Fridays of each month at 45 Union square. WINTER HILL LODGE, No. 135, meets every Monday evening at 311 Broadway, Winter Hill. The PYTHIAN SISTERS meet the second and fourth Mondays of each month in Unity hall, Studio building. The Uniform Rank, JOHN W. WIGGIN COMPANY, No. 35, meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 311 Broadway, Winter Hill.

LOYAL KNIGHTS AND LADIES.

COURT ORIENT, No. 2, meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Goodwin hall, Marshall street.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

MOUNT HOREB LODGE, No. 19, meets the first and third Mondays of each month in Pythian hall, Union square.

MASSACHUSETTS CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

This order has a worthy representative in BENEDICT COURT, No. 39, which holds meetings the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Fraternity hall, Union square.

MILITARY.

COMPANY K and COMPANY M, EIGHTH REGIMENT, M. V. M.,

the two local military companies, are state institutions and are housed in a fine armory on Highland avenue. Their membership is made up of Somerville young men, and the companies are a credit to our city. The armory was built and supported by the city until the policy of the state was changed, when the city was paid the cost of the armory, and it became the property of the state and its care and expense assumed by the Commonwealth.

THE NEW ENGLAND ORDER OF PROTECTION.

This body is represented by three lodges. BUNKER HILL LODGE, No. 374, meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Newcomb hall. MIDDLESEX LODGE, No. 207, meets the second and fourth Wednesdays in Unity hall. WINTER HILL LODGE, No. 227, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows hall.

SCOTTISH CLANS.

CLAN MACDOUGALL, No. 146, meets the first and third Wednesdays in McKinley hall.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

BUNKER HILL COUNCIL, No. 2, was instituted in 1870, and meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in Goodwin hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

There are four councils of this well-known order. SOMERVILLE COUNCIL, No. 8, was instituted November 28, 1877, and meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month in Society hall, Union square. ELM COUNCIL, No. 36, was instituted December 5, 1877. It meets the first and third Thursdays in Fraternity hall, Davis square. UNITY COUNCIL, No. 59, was instituted March 13, 1878. It meets the first and third Mondays in each month in Odd Fellows hall. EXCELSIOR COUNCIL, No. 3, meets the first and third Wednesdays in each month in Newcomb hall.

NEST OF OWLS.

SOMERVILLE NEST OF OWLS is rapidly growing in numbers, importance, and influence. Many of our leading citizens are on the roll of membership. Meetings are held in Fraternity hall.

INDEPENDENT ODD LADIES.

There are five lodges of the United Order of Independent



CITY HOSPITAL



CHILDREN'S HOME, DAY STREET
West Somerville

Odd Ladies. CONSTELLATION LODGE, No. 34, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in the Studio building. FIDELITY LODGE, No. 6, meets the first and third Thursdays of each month in Newcomb hall. FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 2, meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Newcomb hall. LONGFELLOW LODGE, No. 41, meets the second and fourth Fridays at 84 Broadway. ONWARD LODGE, No. 17, meets the first and third Thursdays at 84 Broadway.

GOLDEN CROSS.

The United Order of the Golden Cross is represented by four commanderies. CRYSTAL WAVE COMMANDERY, No. 264, meets the first Thursday of each month at 117 Cross street. HARMONY COMMANDERY, No. 901, meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Goodwin hall, Marshall street. PUTNAM COMMANDERY, No. 38, meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month in Hill building. WINTER HILL COMMANDERY, No. 395, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month in Newcomb hall.

PILGRIM FATHERS.

The United Order of Pilgrim Fathers has four flourishing colonies. CLARENDON COLONY, No. 73, meets in Fraternity hall on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. DELFT HAVEN COLONY, No. 27, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in Fraternity hall. EMORY L. WHITE COLONY, No. 207, meets the second and fourth Thursdays at 311 Broadway. WAVERLEY COLONY meets the first and third Saturdays of each month in Newcomb hall.

CENTRAL CLUB ASSOCIATION.

In December, 1886, several prominent and influential citizens, believing it desirable to have a club house in the city, signed articles of agreement for a corporation under the title of CENTRAL CLUB ASSOCIATES. The charter was secured the same month, the site, corner of Highland avenue and Central street, was selected, and the erection of a suitable club house was commenced. The building was completed and formally opened Monday, October 19, 1887, and the occasion was a most brilliant and social event. The membership increased until it included all the representative men of the city. Their club house



CENTRAL CLUB HOUSE
Highland Avenue

was the first suburban club house built especially for club purposes in the neighborhood of Boston.

SONS OF MAINE CLUB.

A spirit of fellowship characterizes men born in the great state of Maine. Somerville has many residents natives of Maine, and those who were here in 1890 organized, that acquaintances could be increased, old times recalled, and the good name of their native state be honored. Its membership has greatly increased, and includes many of our prominent citizens. A meeting is held the third Wednesday of each month in Unitarian hall.

SOMERVILLE HOME FOR THE AGED.

On June 16, 1900, the Somerville Home for the Aged at 9 Grand View avenue opened its doors with simple dedicatory exercises conducted by several clergymen of the city. This home had its beginnings as the result of a sale held at the home of Mrs. George D. Haven on Washington street, the proceeds of which served as the nucleus of the fund.

At the opening of the home twelve years ago five inmates were admitted, and since then additions have been made to the home circle from time to time, there being always a long list of applicants awaiting entrance. Two years ago the trustees purchased the adjoining house and estate at 11 Grand View avenue.

The present matron is Miss Lillie Hubbard, who, after an absence of several years from the home, returned to the work a few years ago, she having been the matron at its opening ten years ago. She now has two assistants. A visit to this comfortable home will always repay the visitor, for the inmates delight in receiving callers in their cheery rooms. After hard efforts to place the home on a financial basis, the trustees were greatly rejoiced recently to receive substantial bequests in the wills of the late David Cummings and the late Miss Martha R. Hunt, whose original gift of \$5,000 at its founding was a great help.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

CALL FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION meets the third Thursday of each month in the Hill building.

SOMERVILLE VETERAN FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION meets the first Monday of each month at corner of Somerville avenue and Prospect street.

FEDERATION OF MEN'S BIBLE CLASSES AND CHURCH CLUBS meets in the Y. M. C. A. building.

WINTER HILL BOAT CLUB meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at 608 Mystic avenue.

FELLSWAY DRIVING CLUB meets every Wednesday at 2 Franklin street.

HOME FOR AGED POOR, instituted December 16, 1880, and located at 186 Highland avenue. This worthy institution is under the Little Sisters of the Poor, a branch of the great society of the same name founded in Europe. Aged people of both sexes, without respect to their religious opinions, find there a haven from life's storms.

MASTER HOUSE PAINTERS AND DECORATORS meet every Monday evening at 14 Broadway.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, Southern Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has its headquarters here.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION LEAGUE has headquarters at 40 Dover street, West Somerville.

NORFOLK ASSOCIATES meet every Sunday at 37 Union square.

NURSES' CLUB, 76 Willow avenue, meets first Saturday of each month.

NURSES' ASSOCIATION meets the third Wednesday of each month in Y. M. C. A. building.

OLYMPIC CLUB, 2 Franklin street, meets first and third Fridays of each month.

PROSPECT CLUB meets fourth Sunday of each month at 9 Shawmut street.

SOMERVILLE ASSOCIATES have headquarters at 19 Pearson road.

SOMERVILLE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION, Frank A. Teele, president, Israel F. Pierce, secretary.

SOMERVILLE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS meets last Monday of each month at 221 Highland avenue.

SOMERVILLE BOYS' CLUB was incorporated in 1906, and is all the name implies. Its headquarters are in the Prospect Hill schoolhouse. It does excellent work among the boys enrolled.

SOMERVILLE CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 629, meets every Monday evening in the Studio building.

SOMERVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY meets in the old Tufts

house, 78 Sycamore street, the second and fourth Tuesdays in February, April, October, and December.

SOMERVILLE PLAYGROUNDS ASSOCIATION meets in the Y. M. C. A. building.

SOMERVILLE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION meets the first Friday of each month in the Y. M. C. A. building.

SOMERVILLE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION meets the second Wednesdays in February, April, October, and December.

OLD LANDMARKS.

Of much interest to our visitors are old landmarks. From most of our hills have disappeared all traces of the Revolutionary War. The city has erected memorial tablets as follows:—

On Abner Blaisdell's house, Somerville avenue: "Headquarters of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Greene, in command of the Rhode Island troops during siege of Boston, 1775-6."

On the Oliver Tufts house, Sycamore street: "Headquarters of Major-General Charles Lee, commanding left wing of the American army during the siege of Boston, 1775-6."

On the stonework of the battery, Central Hill park: "This battery was erected by the city in 1885, and is within the lines of the 'French Redoubt,' built by the Revolutionary army in 1775, as a part of the besieged line of Boston. The guns were donated by Congress, and were in service during the late Civil War."

On Prospect Hill: "On this hill the Union flag, with its thirteen stripes—the emblem of the Union Colonies—first bade defiance to an enemy January 1, 1776. Here was the citadel, the most formidable work in the American lines during the siege of Boston, June 17, 1775, to March 17, 1776."

On Elm street, corner of Willow avenue: "A sharp fight occurred here, between the Patriots and the British April 19, 1775. This marks British soldiers' graves."

On Washington street, corner of Dane street: "John Woolrich, Indian trader, built near this place in 1630,—the first white settler on Somerville soil."

At junction of Broadway and Main street: "Paul Revere passed over this road in his midnight ride to Lexington and Concord April 18, 1775.—Site of the 'Winter Hill fort,' a stronghold built by the American forces while besieging Boston, 1775-6."

On Washington street, opposite Rossmore street: "On this hillside James Miller, minuteman, aged sixty-five, was slain by the British April 19, 1775." "I am too old to run."

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